

ORAL HYGIENE

DECEMBER, 1912

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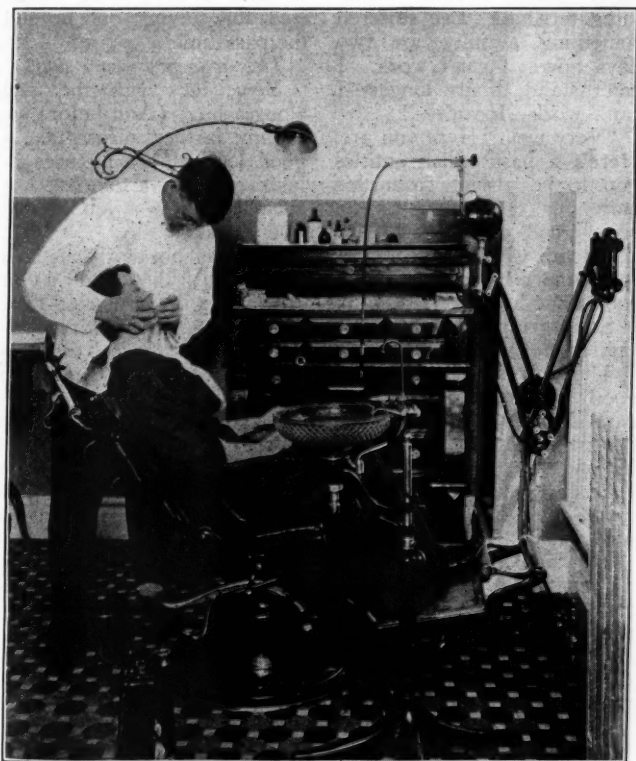
ORAL HYGIENE

A JOURNAL FOR DENTISTS

VOLUME V.

NUMBER XII.

DECEMBER 1915



Dental Dispensary—Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE TEETH OF EMPLOYEES

T. BENEDICT FURNISS, New York City

"SAY, Mr. Foreman, please may I have a pass?"

"What for?" said Jones, head of the silk ribbon department in a large New York dry goods store, as he gazed down at little Susie, the bundle girl.

"Look at my face; ain't my right cheek swollen something terrible? I've suffered something awfully for two days now. I can't work. I can't stand it any longer—I can't work—I can't—"

"Very well. Here you are. Here's a pass which entitles you to be absent from this store for one hour. Go to some good dentist and have that tooth yanked out, and be sure you're back here on the job in one hour."

Susie gripped her face still tighter and went away.

The words, "Go to some good dentist," rang in her ears. WHO was "some good dentist?" And WHERE was his office?

Susie knew the answer to neither of these important questions.

But suppose she did know a reputable dentist. How much dentistry work could poor little Susie with her dollar-a-day wage, plus a few extra dollars in holiday commissions, have done?

Not much.

For a lean pocketbook won't go far when there's work for the dentist to do.

Susie just went out on a

blind hunt. She wandered and wandered. Finally her eyes caught sight of the ugly but familiar gilded molar sign indicative of a dentist's office. Up she tramped three flights of stairs, had the offending tooth extracted, and rushed back to the store just in time to save being penalized for staying out beyond the pass time.

This was five years ago!

Now, let's run the reel along a bit. (And before we go any farther, please take a good look at the pictures illustrating this article.)

Susie is now a young lady. A saleslady.

She has no toothache this time. But the elevator whirls her up to the top floor of the department store.

She walks toward the dental room. Its a large room flooded with sunshine—immaculate with polished white tiling. It has every convenience and accessory known to modern dental science. No office of private dentist on Fifth avenue can boast of better equipment.

Every bit of this equipment, mind you, has been furnished either by the store management or by the mutual aid association or benefit, for the exclusive use of store employees.

Susie has an appointment at 11 o'clock. She arrives exactly on time, tells the dentist her store number and has

her teeth carefully examined.

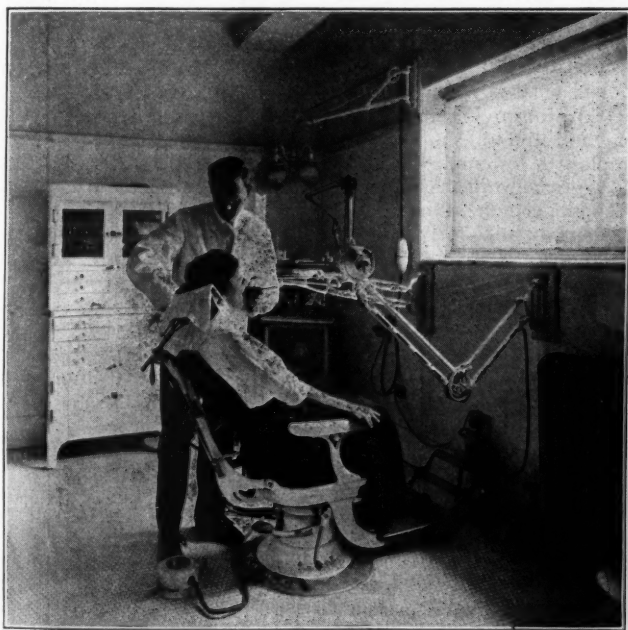
Chances are that Susie has very little work to be done this time, as she makes a visit to the store dentist at least once every six months.

If no cavities are found, the dentist cleans her teeth, makes a careful individual record of all work performed, and tells Susie to be sure and call again in six months for another examination. For mere examination or cleansing of the teeth there is no charge whatever.

Suppose the dentist finds some cavities to fill and some crown or bridge work necessary. He looks over his

diary. He tells Susie to come at such an hour on such a day. The work will be most carefully done, using only the very best of materials. It is hardly necessary to say that the dentist and his assistants are persons chosen because of their high standing in the dental profession.

The cost of the work performed in every case is made just as low as possible. The idea is not in any sense to make money, but rather to have the very best work done by skilled operators and to make the cost and terms of payment just as easy as possible to all employees.



Dental Dispensary—Lord & Taylor, New York City

In every case there is a very substantial reduction from regular rates. Easy terms of small weekly or monthly payments are granted. Of course, no deserving case is refused on account of lack of funds.

Which do you think is the happier girl? The Susie of five years ago or the Susie of today? Is there the slightest doubt in *your* mind? Of course not.

And now remember this: The reason we didn't give you Susie's last name is because she hasn't any. Susie is *every* girl who works in any large establishment which carries on welfare work among its employees and has a dental clinic in connection therewith.

And what is welfare work?

It is improving the working and living conditions of employees by employers.

A great work has already been done along this line by industrial and private corporations. Hospitals, rest rooms, play rooms, gymnasiums, chiropodistry, manicuring, old age pensions, etc., etc., are some of the familiar ways in which welfare work is making its very great impress felt upon modern society.

Perhaps the newest expression of this work, of great welfare movement is the dental clinic.

Many of the country's great stores and corporations either already have a dental clinic somewhat similar to the above or have plans under

way for the establishment of the same.

In New York City, Lord & Taylor, John Wanamaker and Macy's have a well organized dental department.

In Chicago the great mail order house of Sears Roebuck has a dental department for the exclusive use of their thousands of employees.

In Buffalo the Larkin Soap Company have a very up-to-date dental department in connection with their other highly developed welfare work.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., furnish a free dentist for all employees' children fourteen years of age and under.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company of Pueblo, Colo., give free instruction in the care of the teeth to employees by means of bulletins and furnish tooth brushes to the school children.

While the dental departments of the welfare work in Lord & Taylor's, John Wanamaker's and Macy's stores are operated on plans differing in several respects, in the main the idea behind the movement is pretty much the same.

The dentist's office at Lord & Taylor's is open eight hours daily. Over 500 individual cases were treated here during the past year. Every kind of work is done, from the treatment of odontalgia and oral prophylaxis, to bridge work, crown work and artificial dentures. Dr. C.

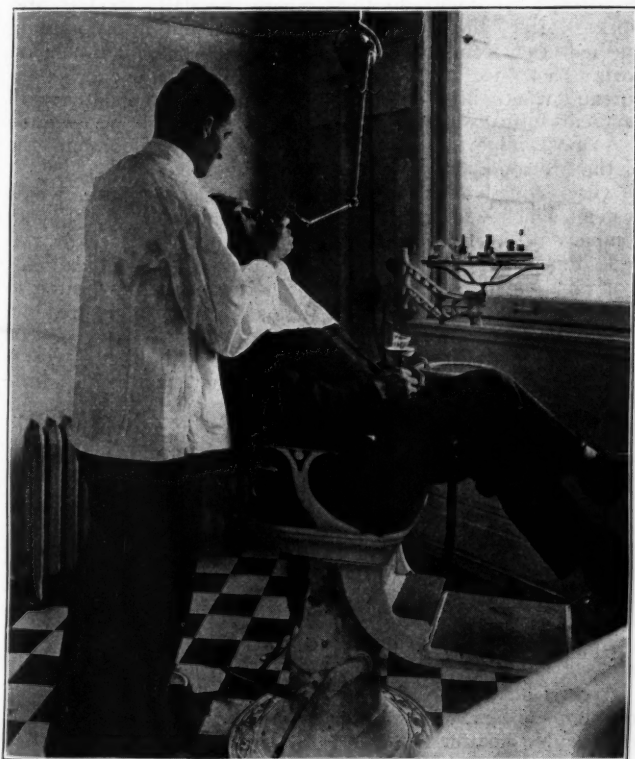
George Anderson is in charge of this department of Lord & Taylor's welfare work.

At Macy's the dental work is under the direction of Dr. Melvin H. Merker. Here also every kind of dental operation is performed in the dental room fitted up by the Macy Mutual Aid Association.

At John Wanamaker's this splendid work is under the charge of Dr. E. T. Crilley. The dental office is open from

8.30 to 10.00 A.M. Only examination and cleaning are done. In case additional work is necessary, the employee is advised of the exact nature of the work necessary to be done and referred to some reputable dentist who will do the work.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, which for years has conducted welfare work upon a most extensive scale, opened a magnificent employees'



Dental Dispensary—John Wanamaker & Co., New York City

dental bureau, June 1, 1915.

Five chairs are provided and provision made for the addition of two extra chairs. The equipment will be the very latest and most scientific that money can buy.

Two thousand six hundred Metropolitan employees have voluntarily agreed to have their teeth examined and cleansed. If cavities are found or other dental work is necessary the employees will be referred to a reputable dentist who will do the work. After the work is finished each employee reports back to the dental bureau, where the work is very carefully examined.

A most important feature of the Metropolitan system is a very complete recording system, which will enable the company to determine the effect this kind of welfare work has on the efficiency of employees.

This newest feature of the Metropolitan welfare work is under the direction of Dr. T. P. Hyatt.

It has been estimated that it will take six months' time to examine and clean the teeth of these 2,600 employees.

The question is often asked, "What is the motive back of such an idea? Is it purely humanitarian or solely a dollars-and-cents idea, based upon a rising wave of increased efficiency?"

Some firms answer the question one way, some the other. No matter what the underlying motive may be, it is a fact that such a depart-

ment is a great and long-needed blessing to employees and that the efficiency of the workers is very materially increased thereby. Re-examinations show that 90 per cent. of employees take excellent care of their teeth.

The condition of a man's stomach used to be the measure of his efficiency. Dental science has switched the responsibility. We know now that on our way to the kitchen of the man's body—where the daily food is prepared and put into condition to be absorbed by the blood—to look for efficiency or inefficiency, we stepped over all the information we wanted at the very doorstep—the man's mouth.

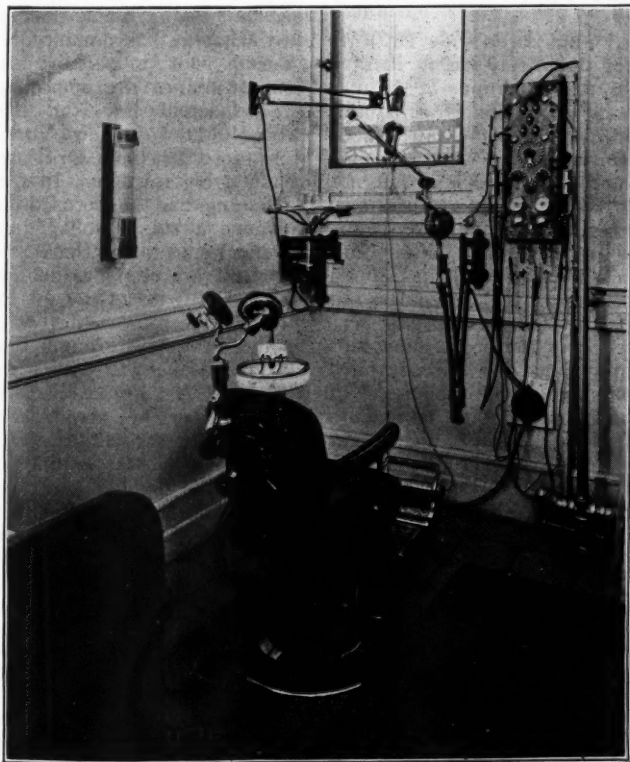
An unclean mouth, which usually means a mouth with one or more decayed or rotting teeth, has all other kinds of germ incubators beaten to chips. Heat, moisture, decaying food sticking between and around the teeth—everything that these vile little creatures need to propagate and grow fat and do mischief are there waiting for them. They can enjoy themselves undisturbed by the prying tooth brush. By and by such a mouth fairly reeks with these filthy bacteria. Every new mouthful of food is mixed and contaminated with this vileness and when swallowed sweeps with it into the stomach and intestines millions of germs.

Doctors and dentists who are following the new ideals in preventive measures are

now agreed that any kind of general infection—tuberculosis, typhoid, rheumatism, stomach and intestinal disturbances, cancer, diseases of the ear, eye, nose and throat—may arise from the activities of these swallowed pests. The continual irritation of the tongue and lips by the rough edges of decayed teeth may bring about ulcerous and

eventually cancerous growths.

The more advanced employers of large working forces of men and women are checking up in terms of efficiency the difference between good teeth and bad teeth. Where steps have been taken to insure the mouth health of the employees the results have more than justified the outlay.



Dental Dispensary—R. H. Macy & Co., New York City

THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE NEW YORK STATE LAW

D. W. BARKER, M.D.S., Brooklyn, N. Y.

This is a red hot article and hits straight from the shoulder. While it treats of conditions in New York state, there are other state dental laws quite as inefficient and therefore it is of national interest.

IF the pages of *Oral Hygiene* are still open to a discussion of the working of the dental law of the State of New York, I have something to say.

I think I can show Dr. Ratner that he is wrong in saying that the funds at the disposal of the State Society are adequate for the purpose of enforcing the law. It has funds, more or less, but not a fund. It has a precarious, irregular, scant and insufficient income from fines imposed upon violators, upon conviction by the courts, but if the court suspends sentence, or the prosecution fails to convict, or the convicted one serves his time instead of paying a fine, or becomes a fugitive, all of which occur frequently, it is evident that whoever had "dug up" for the expense of prosecution doesn't get his bait back. For, please notice, there must first be a conviction before there is any income at all with which to prosecute the next offender. It reminds one of the old conundrum as to which came first, the hen or the egg? Now, who "digs up" for the funds for the first conviction? Why, Dr. Carr, of course (if it is in the first district), and when he has

been repaid (providing he has been fortunate enough to secure a conviction) the treasury is as empty as it was before, unless Dr. Carr continues to "dig up," and that is just what he has done. Obviously, it is no part of his job to finance the operation of the dental law for the whole State of New York. Just there, I believe, Dr. Carr made a big mistake. In the beginning had he refused to advance a single dollar, but in effect said to the State Society, "I am ready to do the work, but it is not my job to finance it," some better way would have been found, but as long as he was willing to "dig up" for it, the Society was willing he should. It was like the farmer's team of oxen; one ox was willing to do all the pulling and the other one was willing he should. I feel sure no other member of the State Society would have been willing to take his job on those terms, in evidence of which there has never been another candidate for the office which he holds.

One can understand how such a scheme came to be adopted at the beginning, because the State Society was sailing an uncharted sea and

had had no experience to guide it, but how such an inefficient and impracticable scheme could be perpetuated year after year by sensible men, I confess, I cannot understand.

The law committee must, of course, be aware of the inefficiency of the law. Dr. Tompkins quotes an estimate that there are two thousand illegal practitioners in New York City alone. I do not know whether this includes Brooklyn or not, but any way it is safe to say that there are as many in Brooklyn as there are in New York City, and yet the law committee reports usually each year a dozen or so convictions (twelve in the First District in 1913). Comment is unnecessary. It would seem that New York City is about the safest place in the country in which an illegal practitioner can do business. Under the present weak law the evil has steadily grown worse and worse. Aside from the fact that it is not the part of the profession to protect the public, the public is not getting what we are paying for.

To further show that the funds provided by the law are inadequate, let me quote some figures from the report of the law committee for 1913. The treasurers' report shows that the total receipts from fines was \$2,575.00 and the disbursements \$2,546.99, leaving an apparent balance on hand of \$28.01. There was also due from unpaid fines \$650.00; total, \$678.01. But

against this are debts for the year to Dr. Carr and others who have philanthropically "dug up" of \$3,271.84. Names and accounts will be found on page 20 of the Transactions for 1913, leaving a deficit for that year of \$2,593.83. According to this showing the Society has been and is doing business at a loss. If my figures are wrong, it is due to the absence of a proper balance sheet. Where the philanthropists are going to get their bait back from it is hard to say, but whether they will be willing to continue to "dig up" it is easier to guess. It seems likely the consciousness of duty done will be their only recompense; but was it their duty? Some one owes these men this money, but who? Certainly not the State Society, for that body never authorized the expenditure nor promised repayment. It is under no legal obligation to assume the debt. Their action was purely voluntary—they were under no obligations whatsoever, legal or moral, to do it, and why they did it I do not know. In addition to the above debt there is also an old debt due Dr. Carr which has been accumulating in past years and that then amounted to \$2,204.39. This debt was born quite a number of years ago and is now a fine, healthy infant and growing rapidly. The total deficit for the operation of the dental law up to May, 1913, was \$4,798.23, and is still growing. According to the report for 1914 the debt to Dr. Carr

alone was \$5,675.22. Owing to the absence of a balance sheet showing the assets and liabilities, it is impossible to say if this sum is the entire total. Starting without any capital the Society has been doing business on credit and is bankrupt now and always has been, with no prospect of ever being otherwise. It is bad morals, bad ethics and bad business policy for any committee, or its chairman, to incur expense or spend money that has not been authorized or appropriated, on a tacit understanding that it will be all right. Sooner or later it will end in disaster and trouble for some one.

The plain, unvarnished truth is our law is a failure from any point of view, and the fact is becoming more apparent every year.

I can see no reason why Dr. Carr or anyone else should advance the money for prosecutions, except the desire to enforce the law. The law does not require such advancement of funds, and if it is a losing game we are playing, the sooner we quit the better. So far the State Society has done nothing toward getting a new law or meeting the deficit, but has turned a deaf ear to any attempt to better conditions and apparently is content to drift along in the same old rut, getting deeper into debt every year. Any business man, in the same condition, would have been in the bankruptcy court long ago. I think it is time we wake up and realize

where we are at, and did something.

Of course, such a system was bound to break down. It breaks down every year. Two years ago the Second District Society was called upon to meet an emergency. Prosecutions had been begun and evidence collected and considerable expense had been incurred, when suddenly all work was stopped for lack of funds. What had been already spent was liable to be lost unless the work was carried on. The chairman of the local committee, who had the work in charge, was Dr. A. S. Johnson, one of the best and most efficient men that ever filled that office. He appealed to Dr. Carr, but Dr. Carr was helpless. Of course, he could not be expected to "dig up" for the whole State, and the treasury of the State Society was empty. Dr. Carr replied, in effect, that the Second District would have to finance its own prosecutions. Dr. Johnson "dug up" about \$150 from his own pocket and then quit and appealed to the Second District Society, and this is what we did: We passed the hat and took up a collection and thus raised the money to carry on the work. Is not that an edifying spectacle? I opposed the collection plan, not because I objected to contributing, or because I objected to prosecuting offenders, but because it was a temporary makeshift and would only have the effect of perpetuating a plan that is essentially bad. I may

add that Dr. Johnson absolutely refused to take the place another year under the present conditions, and thus was lost a good and efficient officer. If Dr. Carr is not to be expected to finance the law for the whole State, why should he do it for the First District only? And also, why should anyone else do it for the rest of the State? I think I have shown that the fault is not that of an inefficient committee, as Dr. Ratner says, but in an inefficient law. No business man would continue such a clumsy and unbusiness-like system of doing business year after year.

In all this I am not finding fault with Dr. Carr nor criticising his administration. He has done remarkably well with his machine, but it is a very bad machine. Let us get a better one, or, if that is impossible, go out of business.

In the Transactions of the Society for 1913 is published a paper by Dr. Ottolengui, in which he shows, at some length, that it is not the duty of the dental profession to assume the burden of police duty in protecting the public against the illegal practitioners. In this I fully agree with him. He then proposes a plan of annual registration by all dentists in the State and an annual fee for registration of \$1.00. Here I cannot agree with him. Whether his plan would work as well as he thinks it would, I cannot say, but it looks good. But why the annual tax of one dollar per head? If the pres-

ent plan of placing the burden of enforcing the law on the profession is unjust, as he says it is, then certainly to impose an annual tax for the same purpose is equally so. Dr. Ottolengui's plan does not remove the burden from the profession at all, but increases it enormously; it only spreads out thinner over a larger surface. Logically, those who are benefited by the law should be the ones to pay the tax, namely, the public. The present law designs to impose the tax on the illegal practitioner, but it doesn't work out that way.

There are nearly 5,000 dentists in the State of New York, and it does not seem probable that the sum of \$5,000 would be needed to carry out the law. It might be needed at first, but if the plan was successful, as Dr. Ottolengui thinks it would be, there would soon be no need for so large a sum. As it would be a special fund and could not be used for any other purpose, and as the present expensive litigation would be avoided, it would go on piling up year after year. Apparently, the plan needs some amendment to control or limit the fund. The fee seems to be an arbitrary amount. The income from the tax (if we must be taxed) and the cost of administering the law must bear some relation to each other and the tax should be adjusted to meet the relation. A single dollar is not much, but it is only prudent to look ahead a few

years and see what is before us before laying an unnecessary burden on the profession. To pile up a large fund, for which there is no use, is sure to breed a scandal, prob-

ably followed by the repeal of the law.

Is it not obvious that the dental law of New York is in urgent need of reform or abandonment?

STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN!

S. P. RATNER, D.D.S., New York City

The author bids us pause for a moment and not act hastily in declining the aid of the M.D. in the Oral Hygiene campaign of publicity. He distinctly slaps the wrist of "Dentor" Erwin and presents some mighty good arguments.

WHO has a right to educate the public on dental topics? The D.D.S., the M.D. or both? These and similar questions seem to have disturbed the tranquility of our brother, John Philip Erwin, D.D.S., if his article in the October issue of *Oral Hygiene* truly reflects his state of mind. He seems to have gone into a state of fury because the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, a daily newspaper, published a series of articles, twelve in number, to be precise, on dental topics prepared by Woods Hutchinson, M.D. Doctor Erwin, or Dentor Erwin as he prefers to be called, considers it the greatest indignity that could be hurled at our honorable profession, namely that an M.D. should write dental articles and the newspaper publish them, and I believe, pay for them, too. Brother Erwin asks if we are going to suffer such purloining of dental honors and permit others to pluck the golden fruit of our labor and, in order that no

M.D. should dare to trespass on our domains in the future, he posts signs all over, "Keep off the Clover."

Such a policy, namely, that the M.D. holds neither privilege nor prerogative to transgress dental domains and therefore should not dabble in dental affairs seems to me a very narrow one and inconsistent with modern thought and ideas. We claim, and we like others to believe, that dentistry is not a distinct and separate profession, but a branch of medicine. If that be so, and I believe it is, we are to consider the M.D. who teaches the gospel of mouth hygiene as an ally rather than a foe. Why declare war upon our big brother? I hope for the good of all that Dr. Erwin's sign "Keep off the Clover" will not be observed by our allies.

Now let us consider the question squarely, without rancor, prejudice, malice nor envy. The D.D.S. obtains his technical and scientific training in a dental college. Who

are his teachers? Anyone interested will convince himself by perusing the announcements of dental colleges that among the professors the M.D. predominates. The question then arises that if the M.D. is good enough to train the future D.D.S. why is not he good enough to teach the public on dental topics? The dentist, himself, speaking or writing for the laity, in order to emphasize his points more strongly usually quotes those whom he considers authorities on the subjects, and, pray who is most quoted? Open any journal, dental or otherwise, and you will find something like this: Professor Osler says . . . , Dr. Harvey W. Wiley says . . . , Dr. Mayo, of Rochester, says . . . , Dr. Bloodgood, the famous cancer specialist, says . . . , etc., etc., *ad infinitum*. Is not each and every one of them an M.D.? Why don't we quote our Rheins, Ottolenguis, men whose minds are equal to the brightest in the intellectual realm, men who are competent to discuss every phase of dentistry? For the simple reason that the former are known to the public and therefore their opinions carry far more weight than the opinions of all members of the dental profession combined and because our intellectual giants have failed to carry their teachings to the public. The question is not then—What right has the M.D. to preach on dental

topics? but the question is—What are you going to do about it? What objections do we have to Woods Hutchinson, M.D., writing on dental topics? He is a writer on public health questions known to readers of all the popular magazines. His facile pen and his fascinating style of convincing his readers of truths he is trying to convey, have won for him fame and love from thousands of people. His appearance in the ring as a champion of mouth hygiene should have been hailed with delight instead of a grouchy howl "Keep off the Clover." Dr. Erwin tells us that an M.D. is unacquainted with the dental organs and is therefore incompetent to discuss intelligently such vital questions. Is it absolutely necessary to have a very intimate acquaintance with teeth in order to be able to intelligently discuss as for instance, "Good Teeth Mean Long Life," or "The Relation of Good Teeth to the General Health?" It seems to me that it is not absolutely necessary and then, an M.D. has surely a speaking acquaintance with the dental organs and he surely knows as much as the average D.D.S. the general role that teeth play in the human mechanism.

As specialists we are prone to attach too great significance to our own knowledge and opinions and disregard the knowledge and opinions of others.

AN ADMISSION AND SOME ARGUMENTS

H. E. TOMPKINS, D.D.S., New York City

The writer admits he has been found in error but would like to have somebody rise up and explain a few things that are puzzling him.

WELL, Dr. Ratner put one over on me in the October issue of *Oral Hygiene*, didn't he? Yes, he's right, and he's wrong, too. Nevertheless, I stand before you today a corrected, chastised and chastened chump—but not contrite.

Dr. Ratner is right in so far as his corrections regarding the actual reading of dental laws of New York State are concerned. The State Society does get all of the money resulting from fines for illegal practice, whether it has been instrumental in securing the conviction or whether some other body has done the work. It, too, gets all the credit for any work done by itself or by others, which, by the way, is not of sufficient volume to be of any great importance. It also has complete control of the practice of dentistry in this State, and it is a private corporation to which all dentists cannot belong unless they reform and conform.

A careful reading of the dental laws of New York State displays true class legislation, and one feels that he is reading some delightful fiction, when he realizes its practical and just application, or it might be better to say,

its lack of application. It evidently was framed and passed with the same intent as are many other laws, made to be broken or not enforced in full.

But—let's look Dr. Ratner's article over some more.

Speaking of professional men demeaning themselves by selling prescriptions for "dope," he says: "We, on behalf of the dental profession of New York, merely state that such conditions do not exist." A mere statement, unfortunately, does not change actual conditions. It's true, perhaps, that honorable professional men who live up to the ideals of their profession, either medicine or dentistry, will not sell "dope" or its equivalent. But read the daily papers. Quite often you find a little story of some professional man (claimed) being caught selling "dope." As further evidence, let Dr. Ratner ask the investigator of his Allied Dental Council for a list of men who have held themselves out as dentists and who have been caught with unwarranted quantities of drugs in their possession.

Further on Dr. Ratner says: "Each State has laws to fit its own peculiar condi-

tions." Let's ask a few questions, but not answer them: Is the practice of dentistry different in Jersey City than in New York City? Is it any different in Sacramento than in Boston? Are people's mouths different in Florida than in Maine? Isn't the health and welfare of the public of equal importance in one section as in another? Ain't it, huh? Then, conditions being equal, why have different laws in different sections?

Dr. Ratner says later: "So what is the sense of writing it (a specification of the practice of dentistry) in the law?" Dr. Belcher gives a very good reason for writing it in the law in his editorial, "Is It Up to the Profession to Take the Next Step?" in the same issue of *Oral Hygiene*. Cases such as he cites show a complacency of the public as well as of the profession, and both tend to increase illegal practice. Unless a proper definition of what constitutes dental practice is written in the law, chaps will come along and by grasping at technical straws escape proper punishment for their misdeeds.

It is possible that the Allied Dental Council never did as a body nor through its constituent members actually come to war or fisticuffs with the State Society or its members. Maybe it is a new way of greeting a friend in public to say in meeting, in open discussion, practically but evasively, that brother members

are incompetent, inefficient and unreliable and methods used are questionable. These are not the exact words used, but they express my recollection of the meaning intended or implied.

Taken as a whole, Dr. Ratner agrees with me and I agree with him to a degree. But I don't like his Socialistic threat at the close of his story. You, Ratner, and I, as dentists, are capitalists, and we are doing just as every capitalist does, trying to hoard up a few dollars against older days.

The means of obtaining a certain result are of little consequence so long as that result is assured. For instance, the average man does not care how he can be married, so long as he can marry. He would just as soon have the ceremony performed by the rabbi under the banshea (or whatever the word for canopy may be), by a priest, by an ordinary dominie or by a J. P. One style is just as sure to get a fellow into trouble as another. There is just as much trouble getting a divorce, no matter by which method the poor guy was hooked up. The exception proves the rule, of course, as instanced by the Orthodox Hebrews who marry by the rabbinical route. They are lucky. Want a divorce? Go to the rabbi and he unties the knot. Bing! you are free once more. I'd do that every day if my wife would let me.

Just so with the question of illegal practice and the

means of preventing it. Dr. Ratner believes the only solution to be the Allied Dental Council and the State. I believe the only real and efficient way to prevent and control illegal practice is by Federal control. If either way helps even a little it's good. But I am of the opinion that because of the absence of graft and of certainty of prosecution, Federal control is much the better. This is evidenced by the recent activities of the Allied Dental Council, who, being unable to get help from State and county officials turned to the Federal courts and are securing results by invoking the Harrison act.

Do you suppose that an appeal to the U. S. District Attorney for the prosecution of a given case would be met by the remarks, "We are too busy; we have no jurisdiction; get another fellow to prosecute, and if he makes good we will take up your case"? Some such remarks were made by the last two district attorneys in New York county, I've been told. Such an attribute is sufficient ground on which to ask for Federal control.

There is evidence of chicanery in many States, notably New York and Arizona, if some of the statements made to me in letters are true. How is this for New York?

" * * * I have recently located here in Florida. But I practiced all my life as a dentist in New York State. I

was born and brought up there.

"The percentage of people practicing in New York State alone, illegally, is amazing. I can name lots of men who have no earthly right to practice, and it isn't confined to New York City, either. There are lots of men in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Binghamton, etc., and the smaller cities, like Watertown, where there are men practicing without licenses. * * * Take that recent bill last January. The first time it was stolen and put off a year. I knew beforehand it was going to be put out of commission, but didn't know just what way.

"Now, these people who are presidents of district societies are among the worst offenders, for I know of cases where they have men in their employ who were not registered. So you see the rottenness extends right down to the very roots of the thing. I always said it was a poor law that won't protect whom it licenses." * * *

Some of these excerpts show considerable rottenness, and there must be some truth in them, for it seems to be common knowledge that a member of the law committee employed an unregistered man. (This man has since been licensed.)

Here's a rub for Arizona:

" * * * I lived in Phoenix, Arizona, * * * I have a home there. * * * Some of my interests are there, but my

practice is in ——. I am in every way a reputable, ethical and capable dentist, but I have hesitated to go before the Arizona State Board. I have been told that no new dentists have been admitted in three years. There seems to be a condition out there that is almost intolerable to people who would have dental work done. The law has simply been made the means of a combine, not to protect the people, * * * but to protect the dentists."

Well, old Arizony ain't as bad as some other States.

This has nothing to do with the story, but you who are reading this, can you go out and take and pass a State Board exam right now?

It is admitted that illegal practice is due to faulty laws

and faulty workings of those laws. If that is true, why not have laws framed that are not quite so faulty and the working of which shall be placed as close to the line of perfection as possible? If the laws shall be not faulty, they should be general, and if they be general they should be Federal, and if they be Federal they must be enforced. I'll bet two cents that every one of you dentists is registered under the Harrison act. Why did you register? You are afraid not to. You knew that old Uncle Samuel spans his kiddies when they are bad. That was why you registered. Now, if punishment for failing to register under the Harrison act causes fear, won't a Federal dental act cause just as much, and more? Try it and see.

MY DENTIST

BURTON LEE THORPE, D.D.S., St. Louis, Mo.

My dentist seldom fails to preach,
In terms long and diadatic,
To all who come within his reach,
The need of a mouth,—prophylactic;
With voice soft and low,
He's ever lecturing sage and youth,
That filth is human nature's foe,
And diligence is necessary to save a tooth.
Of all the hobbies he's wont to ride,
The one that lank and lean,
Is his utterance with vim and pride,
On prophylaxis and mouth hygiene,
He lifts his voice by night and day,
Contending tooth conservation.
To lay-men on life's way,
Is their souls salvation.
My dentist is a learned man—
At least, he is esteemed as such,—
On sanitary things he can,
And does, instruct his patients much;
But it appears incongruous, (I blush with regrets),
His talk to old and young ones,
When he himself smokes cigarettes,
And has a breath that smells of onions.

THE CANDY COATING TO THE CAPSULE

L. G. MITCHELL, D.D.S., Oklahoma City, Okla.

The essayist does not agree with Dr. Erwin's views and feels humiliated that such an article should be thought necessary.

FOR fear Dr. John Philip Erwin's acute attack of myopia might become chronic and because his particular virulence of this complaint might infect others, I want to briefly reply to a part of his "Keep off the Clover" which you have honored with prominence in October issue of our most excellent magazine, *Oral Hygiene*.

The great bulk of his article is not, I contend, apropos to the real subject he is trying to discuss; but rather is of the spell-binder type of near-eloquence calculated to stir up prejudice that can only result in making wider the already too wide gulf that separates the professions of dentistry and medicine.

Such extreme, intemperate language, shorn of all dignity, that should characterize the efforts of those writing for publication, should be avoided.

In making this criticism, I am not denying that there is truth in some things he says, but I do contend that his saying them will neither correct these conditions nor bring about the much needed closer affiliation between these two great professions that should work together in close harmony for the general welfare

of a really suffering humanity.

If Dr. John Philip Erwin could only expend that same degree of zeal that characterized his article, in the regular and approved oral hygiene work and thus get so filled with the great need that he would gladly neglect his practice; pay money out of his own pocket; spend his evenings and his Sundays preparing lectures for the different grades in the schools and for patrons, clubs, etc., I am inclined to believe he would welcome the efforts of any great public writer whose recognized ability has earned for him a high place in the opinion of the public throughout the nation even though he be an M.D.

That we have men in our profession, equally capable and more competent, possibly, to advise the laity on matters pertaining to the care of the teeth, no one doubts, but who in our profession, equally capable, and we will say, willing, whose name and reputation are so well known to the laity throughout the nation that the people will read his article because it is written by him? Possibly a thousand will read it where a million would read it if the name of Woods

Hutchinson appeared at the top.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson has been before the public as a popular lecturer and writer for so many years, and the character and style of his articles are such that the great mass of humanity in this country are glad to read. It is this same great mass of humanity that we want to reach with the gospel of mouth hygiene, and who can do this better than this same Woods Hutchinson?

His thorough knowledge of psychology and human nature is evidenced by his manner of sugar-coating the pill he wants his readers to swallow.

Now-a-days people want to be entertained; they want everything, other than news—in story form or humorous style. While Woods Hutchinson is entertaining, he is instructing. His name over an article is a guarantee to the people of this nation that it is worth their while to read it.

Again: What is the thought in the mind of the average man or woman when they see an article on the care of the teeth written by a dentist, whom they do not know? Hardly necessary for me to state. What per cent. of the readers of that paper do you think would read it? The value of such an article writ-

ten by a well-known and popular writer, is increased by the very fact that he is an M.D., therefore in a position to advise on matters of health and has no ax to grind.

The idea that an intelligent physician is not competent to advise the laity on the importance of maintaining a clean mouth—the value of good, sound teeth and the relation the teeth bear to the health of the body, is too silly for comment. I am well aware there are thousands of so-called physicians who are not advised on this subject, but Woods Hutchinson is not one of them.

The degree of my humiliation that one of my profession should write such an article is matched by my gratitude to Dr. Woods Hutchinson for his willingness to lend his truly valuable services where he so clearly sees the great need.

When I reach that point in my life where I allow a spirit of selfishness and jealousy to interfere with the preaching of the gospel of mouth hygiene to the laity, I hope I will have the moral strength to leave my profession.

My hat is off to Dr. Woods Hutchinson, and to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* for publishing his article.



HOW TO VISIT THE DENTIST

VICTOR LAY, D.D.S., Buffalo, N. Y.

The writer presents the fears of the patient in a humorous manner and just how he appears to the dentist.

WHEN your tooth has grumbled and growled all night, and you have untiringly plastered it with carbolic acid, iodine and tooth-ache gum, and you have finally come to the conclusion that you are possessed of a devil which only a dentist can cast out, then spread a hat over your gloomy countenance and walk out, minus your early training, your Christianity, your breakfast; intent upon finding the first shingle labeled "dentist."

When you have found the object of your search, you note that the door is also defaced with the words "walk in." This puts you on your guard, as the sign was evidently placed there for the sole purpose of overcoming the gnawing fear which has now gained possession of your pain-racked anatomy. However, you take a deep breath, swell up like a toy balloon, pull your cowardly frame together, ring the bell three times, neglect to wipe your feet, open the door and "walk in," much as a fly would walk into a spider.

After the door has slammed behind you, the tooth suddenly ceases to ache. Fear has conquered pain, for the time being; but you try to kid yourself into thinking that it wasn't the tooth at all—perhaps it was merely a little

neuralgia—come to think of it you were out in the garage washing down the Ford last night when the pain started—the damp air must have caused it.

You are just about to beat a hasty retreat when the pert little office assistant spies your trembling form, and with a firm but pleasant "Step this way, please," overcomes your weakened resistance; you try to step in the same manner as she does, but only manage to produce a desultory slouch, which finally lands you in the reception room.

You are now in the hands of the enemy. You voice the noble sentiment which adorns every American dollar, and pick up a magazine marked "Everybody's." This is all wrong, as its date of issuance, 1894, together with the condition of dry rot which pervades its musty pages has caused everybody to disown it; the magazine is therefore "Nobody's." Anyway you pick up the magazine because this seems to be the only natural thing to do, and you are very anxious to appear natural, in order to disguise the unnatural sensation of nervous debility, which now crawls up your backbone.

You are in a hurry to have the slaughter over with and make a safe getaway. The dentist is busy taking the joy

of life and a half dead nerve out of some other unfortunate's system. If he does not immediately cease hostilities and clear the Studio de Massacre for your individual benefit, adopt some worn gag to take his mind off his work; this will give his brain a rest, as well as cause the operation to consume five or ten minutes longer than it would if you had not used such tactics.

Some of these gags, which, altho they smack of antiquity, and would require the proverbial lawn mower to trim their whiskers, yet are very effective and never fail to get the desired results, are as follows: Rattle a newspaper continuously as if you were going into winter quarters and building a nest. Clear your throat with the frequency and regularity of a metronome beating six-eighths time for a deaf and dumb student. Cough with an asthmatic wheeze, endeavoring to produce a pleasing effect, similar to a rasp passing over the teeth of a rusty saw. Imitate the noise produced by a one-lunged consumptive with pleural pneumonia trying to smoke an empty Meerschaum pipe. Finally yawn loudly with a half-soused Rip Van Winkle effect, and give vent to a long sigh, as if you failed in trying to identify your tailor among the faces of the unknown dead at the city morgue.

By this time you will have gotten a fall out of the unhappy object of your persecution. If you haven't se-

cured the services of the dentist by now, he is either dead or has inhaled a cylinder of laughing gas to get away from the misery of existence.

As you sit down in the chair warn the dentist that you are of a very nervous disposition. Tell him that the last time you had a tooth drawn, the dentist dragged you all around the block before the tooth came out, and when it did come out, a piece of your jaw bone two and one-half inches in diameter (no less) came with it. Tell him that you spat blood for ten days after the operation, and that you were in the veterinary hospital for two weeks before you regained consciousness. Put it on thick because he won't believe you anyway. He won't call you a liar because he is too polite, and you would want to waste valuable time trying to change his opinion. End up the preliminaries by commanding him not to do any drilling. All this chin-music will tend to cause a brotherly and Christian feeling to spring up between you and the operator.

After he has stopped your pain, and your spirits begin to revive, don't forget to tell him that your grandfather was in possession of all his teeth at the age of ninety, when he died, and that furthermore he never visited a dentist but once in his life. Neglect to mention the fact that he bought him a full upper and lower set of teeth at the time of that visit.

Ask the dentist what his

charges are. When he tells you, complain that they are exorbitant. If he asks you for a deposit, look surprised and tell him that you forgot to bring your check book. Tell him you will pay for the work when it is finished. The dentist lives on promises, that is why he looks so thin and worried.

As you go out slam the door and hurry down the stairs as if Satan was after you and had forked you in a tender but essential portion of your anatomy. As the tooth has now

ceased to ache, it is not necessary to keep your next appointment; this is not considered proper, especially if you are a business man, as it would give the impression that you were not busy. If you are socially inclined, do not return, as the time wasted in the dental chair could be more enjoyably spent telling Mrs. Van Spiffenpoof what a heartless and cruel man your dentist is. If you receive a bill at the end of the month for services rendered, feel indignant, act insulted, and refuse to pay it.

NATIONAL MOUTH HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION LECTURES

The Lecture Rental Service inaugurated by this department in May, 1914, has placed our first lecture, designated as lecture "A", "The Care and Use of the Human Mouth," before about half a million people, easily establishing itself as an educational factor of no small importance in connection with the present mouth hygiene campaign.

As less than fifty per cent. of the expense of maintaining the service to date has been met by rental fees and receipts from the sale of outfits and there seems to be no reason why the department should not be self-supporting, both rental and sale rates will be advanced November 1st, as follows:

Rental charge for use of manuscript and 36 slides, one date....\$2.50
(Former rate \$1)

Additional charge for day following..... 1.00
(Former rate 50 cents)

Retention for third and each subsequent day..... .50
(Former rate 25 cents)

Purchase price advanced from \$19.85 to \$25, giving purchaser full rights for personal use; giving societies rights for use by their members only.

This advance in rates will enable the department to extend the work in many needed directions and make possible the preparation of other lectures which seem to be needed for special types of audiences.

Application blanks will be furnished by the undersigned to whom all communications relative to the service should be addressed.

EDWIN N. KENT, D.M.D.,
Director of Extension Lectures,
330 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

SUMMER OUTING

LEE S. SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

This "fish story" is by the senior member of Lee S. Smith & Son Co., and it is plain to see that he is a true fisherman. Also he illustrates his points with a good story or two. It makes good reading; "come on in."

SITTING in my office contemplating the striking contrast between my sunburned hands, that resemble those of an Indian, and the white cuffs with which I have adorned myself since my return, and reminiscencing about the glorious time we have had in the thirty-fourth camp of the Iron City Fishing Club on its property on the Georgian Bay, Canada, I have wondered whether a goodly number of the readers of *Oral Hygiene* would not enjoy a "fish story."

Preliminary to anything further, I might say that the Iron City Fishing Club was organized thirty-three years ago by my brother and myself and a few friends for the purpose of seeking recreation, rest and two weeks' fishing in Canada. Our first camp was pitched on Monahan's Point, Sparrow Lake, Canada, we having about thirty people in our party. We had no cook house or dining tent, consequently were much in the open. To make it more disagreeable it rained every day but two, of our two weeks' sojourn in camp. But we went there to take things as they were and not as we wanted them; consequently we had a splendid time and caught plenty of fish. Since that time, the organization, being

of a migratory nature, has camped on many of the near-by small lakes. For a number of years past the club took up a permanent location on its present site near the mouth of the Moon river on the Georgian Bay, where it owns 200 acres of land and has a large club and boat house; permanent floors for fifty tents, for notwithstanding the large size of the club house everybody still sleeps in tents. In fact, that is the ideal way of summering; no one who has not tried sleeping in tents knows the luxury thereof.

Our camp is reached from Pittsburgh in about twenty-four hours by special train and boat. We have, in the thirty-three years of our existence, camped nearly three thousand individual campers, and in all that time have never had a serious accident.

The attractions of the Georgian Bay are not to be excelled in the world for natural beauty, pure air and beautiful, clear water. There are thirty thousand islands in the Georgian Bay by actual count by the government of Canada, so there is no trouble about finding a resting place on an island if you desire, but you should be warned never to wander too far from camp as you might find it a little diffi-

cult to return as "all islands look alike to me."

Have you ever gone fishing? You will notice that I ask this as a question, and if you are a fisherman will accept anything you say, knowing full well that a fisherman has a right to say what he likes, and does not always like to have to say, like the little urchin the minister caught fishing on Sunday, when he said to him, "sonny, don't you know it is wicked to catch fish on Sunday?" The little lad looked up at him in astonishment and said, "Who in thunder is catching fish?"

To the weary dentist, tired of office and chair, I want to ask the question whether he has ever taken a camping trip and experienced the sensation of really fishing and catching fish, and then the added privilege which this gives him of telling "fish stories?" Have you ever smelt that delightful odor that is given off by the balsam tree? for these islands abound in balsam. Have you ever tried sleeping outdoors with your tent all open and the pure air of the Northland playing around you? Don't be afraid of catching cold. That is almost impossible under these conditions. Have you ever sat in a row boat, propelled, perhaps by a guide, or by yourself, if you prefer, and trolled along hither and thither with a large worm, shiner, crayfish or frog as bait, intently watching the tip of your rod for a wireless, although you do not need to pay any attention to that

when you have the rod in your hands, for the magnetic touch of the expected fish speaks promptly to the nerve of the hand as well as to the brain and eye. When you feel the strike, how earnestly you hesitate to be sure to return this strike at the proper moment, not being too eager to pull the bait away or too slow, letting the fish escape. When you have once hooked your game have you ever experienced the anxiety of fighting this little monster of the deep, who uses all the stratagem known to fishdom to expel that foreign hook from his mouth or gills? Then if your catch is a good one, how proudly you parade up the front way, (for the campers and scales are there); but if your catch is a poor one, you have it sent to the fish-box and yourself sneaked in the back way and when questioned answered: "Oh, I caught three nice ones?" If you have never had this experience then you have missed much in life.

Crossing the ocean has its attractions, as have many other kinds of vacations, like the seashore trip, a trip on the Great Lakes, visiting the Panama Exposition or what not, but to my mind, nothing excels or perhaps I should say equals, a camping trip and an outing in Canada.

Then again, to lie in your tent and "listen to the patter of the soft rain on the roof" is an experience that cannot be duplicated in any other way. As you lie thus, to hear the weird cry of the whippoorwill as he sallies forth for his even-

ing meal, he being a night-hawk. At early dawn to listen to the various wild birds of these balsam woods of the North, the phoebe-bird calling its plaintive cry: "Phoebe, Phoebe, Phoebe," or perhaps to watch the fly catcher in its swift flight through the air, or listen to the little bird familiarly known as the Canadian because of its peculiar song: "Canada, Canada, Canada." More than this; for the last few years, perhaps because of a change of climate our own favorite, the robin, has been extending his visits as far north as our camp; although he was an entire stranger to that region until within the last few years.

Last but not least is the little ground squirrel or chipmunk that inhabits the rock ledge just back of the camp and in his innocent way waits the coming of summer, and the arrival of these big campers from the south, so that he may come to camp; which he does begging for peanuts, which he carries off by the quart and lays up in his storehouse for his winter needs. These little animals become so tame that they will jump up into the campers' laps and go so far as to take a peanut from between your lips and

scamper away with it to their rock-ledge homes.

In short, this life, in God's great big outdoors, taking sun baths, and when you are desirous of "all-over hygiene," taking a bath in the cool lake in the early morning, will send you back to your office and chair full of renewed vigor and energy; able to do better work and more of it, for you may even make up all the time you have lost in your outing trip.

I might go on for hours giving you stories of our camps, but you know fishermen have been the butt-end of sport for ages gone; sometimes you have luck and come back with a handsome catch, at other times, when you least expect it, you come back empty-handed, and yet you go and fish and fish again. Like the story that is told of a lunatic who came out on the walls of an asylum which overlooked the St. Lawrence river, and looking down over the edge he saw a man patiently fishing, at four o'clock in the afternoon. He accosted him with "What are you doing?" "Fishing." "How long have you been fishing?" "Since five o'clock this morning." "How many have you caught?" "None." "Well," said the lunatic, "come on in."

The United States Public Health Service has established a loan library with stereopticon slides which it sends out on request of sanitarians, educators and others interested in the promulgation of the doctrines of hygiene and public sanitation. There are special slides on diseases of children, hookworm, leprosy, malaria, milk production, mouth hygiene, pellagra, bubonic plague, rural schools, smallpox, tropical diseases, tuberculosis and typhoid fever.

TOOTHBRUSH, AN INDISPENSABLE TOILET ARTICLE

W. A. RAY, D.D.S., Fayetteville, N. C.

The writer prizes the tooth brush and presents a method of keeping it sterile.

AFTER several months' investigation my purpose is to reply to Dr. Bernard Feldman's article, "The Menace of the Toothbrush," which appeared in *Oral Hygiene* March, 1915, and the *Literary Digest*, May 22, 1915.

We are compelled to admit that Dr. Feldman is correct in many respects, in his criticism of the unsanitary condition of the toothbrush; however, he fails to give a remedy. The writer is entirely unwilling to accept his suggestion to abandon the toothbrush. Surely it is not possible with the rapid strides civilization is making today that we return to such a primitive method as brushing the teeth with the finger. If we are progressive we must go forward, and taking our unsanitary fingers out of our mouths, use something that science teaches is a little better, more efficient means to the same end, the perfection of oral hygiene.

John Sayre Marshall, M.D., Sc.D., author of *Mouth Hygiene*, formerly examining and supervising dental surgeon of the United States army, and president of Army Examining Board of Dental Surgeons, says: "The toothbrush is the yard stick by which the degree of civilization of a people or a nation may be measured. From time immemorial the

care which a people or a nation has given to its teeth, is the index of the degree of its civilization. * * * This is to be the age of the toothbrush and the gospel of the toothbrush is to be preached from one end of the world to the other, and nothing can stop it, for it is a righteous gospel and one that has for its aim the betterment of the health and consequently the happiness of the human race." Dr. Marshall is undoubtedly right, and in my opinion too much stress cannot be laid on this subject. I have spent much time in recent years on the treatment of Riggs' disease and no one can appreciate more fully the extremely filthy condition of a brush after having been used by one of the many unfortunate sufferers from this disease. Opinions vary as to whether or not this disease is hereditary. The consensus of opinions is that it is not inherited. This has been hard for me to believe, for I have most always found when one member of a family had a decided case of pyorrhea alvolaris it is found at least to some extent, in other members of the family. Certainly the most favorable means of transmission and infection is the toothbrush. Often there are to be found two to a dozen according to the size of the

family, hanging side by side from tacks in a convenient wall, or what is worse, several handle-down in a single holder or glass. In either way, there is no chance of keeping infection germs from spreading from one brush to another. The germs do spread, and what happens? Dr. Feldman suggests that the use of the brush be abandoned. I suggest that it be sterilized. I am indeed glad that Dr. Feldman has opened a campaign against the unsanitary condition of this indispensable toilet article, the toothbrush. It is true that the brush has fallen short in many respects of perfectly doing the duty which it is intended to perform, but it has for many years, and in the future, with the aid of floss silk, will perform better, the sanitation and preservation of the teeth than any other means at our disposal. There is a simple way of keeping the brush sterile, and anyone can use the method herein suggested and it is certainly reasonable that in so doing this most favorable source of infection will be obliterated. Dr. Feldman says: "The brush is a dangerous instrument which is practically impossible to sterilize." The writer, by the following tests assisted by Drs. Pittman and Rainey, proves conclusively and scientifically that the brush can be sterilized. Five brushes were used, all thoroughly infected by the same patient who had a distinct case of pyorrhea. Four of the brushes were placed in ordinary dentifrice solutions

bought from a local druggist, and the fifth in a normal salt solution. All five brushes were allowed to remain five hours, then a specimen taken from each with a platinum loop and planted in fresh agar-agar, blood serum and bouillon. The cultures were carried on in a most scientific manner in an incubator, with the following results: There were absolutely no bacterial growth on either of the cultures from the brushes that were suspended for five hours in the dentifrice solution; but there was a splendid growth in all three culture medias from the normal salt solution.

The next question is one in which I differ very strongly from Dr. Feldman. Will this sterilization damage the brush? In my experience for several months with a brush continually submerged in a dentifrice solution, and another of the same make and bristles kept dry, one having been used equally as much as the other, I find that the submerged brush is slightly softer but sufficiently stiff. It is therefore more pleasing to use because of the absence of that scratching metallic sensation which is certainly noticeable in the dry brush and more or less injurious to the enamel.

Probably the handle of some brushes will be damaged by the use of some solutions. In the case I have been working with the brush has a bone handle, which is not affected in the least by any of the solutions used. Another great advantage in this method is when the brush is removed

from its container it carries with it enough dentifrice to be used at that brushing, after which it can be washed with water, shaken dry as possible and returned to the solution. I am using for my container an ordinary glass toothbrush holder that came with a toilet set. I put in enough solution to cover the bristles and that lasts for several days. The brush will be thoroughly sat-

urated by osmosis, even if there is not enough solution to cover it entirely. I am sure a container suitable will be available for everyone. As Dr. Feldman says: "Of what good is research work if the rank and file do not benefit by the findings?" Try this method, thereby proving for yourself that your brush may be kept germless and your teeth and health in a better condition.

"ZEIDLER HAS A TALK WITH VINCENT"

BY 'HI'SELF'

J. CRIMEN ZEIDLER, D.D.S., New Orleans, La.

The author sketches his experience among the Italian colony and the lack of knowledge or need of the dentist.

I WENT to the house where Vincent lives:

It was on a Saturday afternoon, and I found him in the rear of his father's house playing with a lot of other children in the court yard of the historic old building. Some twenty or thirty odd people lived in the same house, seven and eight to one room, not including the pet animals that refused to remain out-doors. Little Vincent, as well as one or two of the other children, recognized me and all came racing in my direction, anticipating, I was sure, more candy or fruit. "Germany-like," I was prepared, and after distributing some few odd pounds of "Kress" best to the kiddies, I asked them all

to continue their playing in the other part of the yard, with the exception of Vincent, for this little rosy-cheeked son of Italy was my quest in view, and I had come to interview him.

So we walked off hand in hand to a corner of the court-yard, and seating ourselves on a rickety bench, shaded by straggly vines of different characters, we began talking to each other. I had previously asked Vincent one or two different questions, but he was entirely too busy entangling a gum drop from between his teeth. (One would readily imagine that there was a method in my madness—my bringing this candy to these children, but—well you

know there are lots of ways to a child's heart and candy stands pre-eminent). However, after several unsuccessful attempts, he succeeded in swallowing the mass, and was on the verge of introducing another 'jaw-breaker' when I reached for his hand and him. "Just you lay that candy aside for a moment" I said to him, and tell me what you would do if you awoke one morning and found that you had lost all of your teeth."

"W-e-l-l," he drawled, "for me to eat spaghetti, I no needa de teeth; I eater spaghetti, drinka plenty wine, and—" with a wild scamper he was off to where the children were playing, and catching hold of a toddling baby, he literally dragged the infant over to where I was sitting, and, as if in thorough comprehension of what I was talking about, he forced open the baby's mouth and said "hees a no got any teeth, fine baby. Hees a gran-pop, hees a sixty-one years ol, hees agot all hees teeth but one, eets a kick out by a mule."

"But tell me Vincent," I begun again, "suppose you were to wake up in the middle of the night and found yourself suffering with a terrible tooth-ache, what would you do?"

Vincent, a wonderful specimen of health and vitality, looked at me in a puzzled manner, and hardly knew how to answer, he never having

suffered that sort of ache, but having a mild form of colic once, pain had created a vivid impression upon his little mind, and with his apt answer, and dialect humor he responded: "When I cry, my pop he says he knock my dam block off, but my granpa, hees a no like dat."

Bad teeth and their subsequent suffering were an unknown quality to Vincent, and truly for his sake, and the sake of his little fellow compatriots, I was heartily glad that their little mouths presented such healthy appearances.

The strikingly few that had been unfortunate enough to have suffered from that form of ache, have received their relief through the speediest channels and one that instills life-long dread, that as you all are aware is *extraction*.

Educational benefits through the publicity route, have as yet failed to reach Vincent and his associates, his mother and father's friends, and those of the Italian colony sufficiently favored with money to acquire that knowledge, but nevertheless terribly lacking in same. Truly they have something for which to be thankful, for in spite of their ignorance along these lines, the Almighty has blessed them with what in my estimation, ranks foremost after our eyesight and hearing have been considered, namely, good teeth.



RESULTS OF TABULATION ON STATE BOARD REPORTS FOR GRADUATES YEAR 1914.		Total Number of Graduates	Total Number Examined.	— Examined Passed.	— Examined Failed.	Percentage of Failures.	Number States Examined in.
State	College						
Ala.	Birmingham Dental College.....	13	13	7	6	46.1	1
Cal.	Univ. Cal. Col. of Dent.....	23	..	..	..	..	..
	Col. P. & S. Dental Dept.....	32	..	..	..	..	..
	U. So. Cal. Col. of Dent.....	37	2	2	..	..	1
Colo.	Colo. Col. Dental Surgery.....	31	31	27	4	12.9	2
D. C.	Howard Univ. Dental School.....	25	5	4	1	20.	4
	*Georgetown Univ. Dental Dept.....	32	23	22	1	4.3	7
	*G. Wash. Univ. Dept. of Dent.....	13	9	9	..	..	2
Ga.	*Southern Dental College.....	39	37	33	4	10.8	5
	Atlanta Dental College.....	60	54	34	20	37	9
Ill.	Chicago Col. Dent. Surgery.....	135	113	63	50	44.2	8
	N. West. Univ. Dent. School.....	158	124	81	43	34.6	19
	Univ. Ill. Col. of Dent.....	22	22	13	9	40.9	2
Ind.	Indiana Dental College.....	60	52	44	8	15.3	6
Iowa	Iowa Univ. Col. of Dent.....	49	45	40	5	11.1	2
	Drake Univ. Col. of Dent.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ky.	Louisville Col. of Dent.....	30	24	17	7	29.1	7
La.	La. State Col. Dent. Surg.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tulane Univ. Dental Dept.....	9	6	6	..	..	..
Md.	Balto. Col. Dental Surgery.....	55	32	21	11	34.3	10
	*Univ. Md. Dental Dept.....	75	57	42	15	26.3	9
	Balto.-Med. Col. Dent. Dept.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mass.	Tuft's College Dent. School.....	62	50	48	2	4	2
	Harvard Univ. Dent. School.....	46	39	31	8	20.5	3
Mich.	Univ. Mich. Col. Dent. Surgery.....	64	55	54	1	1.8	2
Minn.	*Univ. Minn. Col. of Dent.....	80	75	69	6	8	3
Mo.	*Kansas City Dental College.....	32	28	26	2	7.1	5
	Washington Univ. Dental Dept.....	40	39	36	3	7.6	4
	Western Dental College.....	43	39	31	8	20.5	7
	St. Louis U. School of Dent.....	49	46	38	8	17.3	6
	Nat'l U. Arts & Sciences, D. Dept.....	11	10	8	2	20	2
Neb.	U. of Neb. Lincoln Dent. Col.....	8	7	7	..	..	1
	*Creighton Univ. Col. of Dent.....	20	20	19	1	5	2
N. Y.	N. Y. College of Dent.....	120	98	60	38	38.7	2
	Univ. of Buffalo Dent. Dept.....	44	39	25	14	35.8	1
	*Col. Dent. & Oral S. of N. Y.....	55	51	36	15	29.4	1
Ohio	Ohio Col. of Dental Surgery.....	54	40	23	17	42.5	8
	W. Reserve U. School of Dent.....	44	42	33	9	21.4	2
	Cin. Col. of Dent. Surgery.....	9	9	6	3	33.3	2
	*Starling-Ohio Med. Col. Dept. of Dent.....	38	38	37	1	2.6	1
Oregon	No. Pacific Col. Dent.....	56	32	23	9	28.1	3
Penna.	*Phila. Dental College.....	44	26	25	1	3.8	5
	Univ. Pgh. School of Dent.....	64	61	57	4	6.5	2
	*Univ. of Penna. School of Dent.....	161	89	66	23	25.8	10
	Med-Chi Col. Dept. of Dent.....	45	29	19	10	34.4	3
Tenn.	Vanderbilt Univ. Dept. of Dent.....	42	35	31	4	11.4	8
	Univ. Tenn. Dent. Dept.....	10	10	8	2	20	3
	Meharry Dental College.....	28	20	12	8	40	9
	Univ. W. Tenn. Col. Dent. Surg.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	State Dental College.....	17	13	9	4	30.7	2
	Texas Dental College.....	18	15	12	3	20	1
Va.	Univ. Col. Med. Dept. Dent.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Med. Col. Va. School of Dent.....	5	1	1	..	..	1
Wis.	Marquette U. Dept. of Dent.....	47	45	40	5	11.1	2
	Wis. Col. P. & S. Dept. of Dent.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	Royal Col. Dent. Surg. Ontario.....	51	..	..	..	..	..
	Laval Univ. School of Dent.....	26	..	..	..	..	..
	McGill Univ. Dept. of Dent.....	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Dalhousie Univ. Faculty Dent.....	4	..	..	..	..	..
		2341	1751	1355	395	22.5	

SUMMARY.

Number of State Board reports received.....	42
Number of State Board reports tabulated.....	42
Total number of applicants examined and passed.....	1355
Total number of applicants examined and failed.....	395
Percentage of failures.....	22.5

*Decrease.

-:- EDITORIAL -:-

WM. W. BELCHER, D.D.S., EDITOR
186 Alexander Street, Rochester, N.Y.

ORAL HYGIENE does not publish Society Announcements, Obituaries, Personals or Book Reviews. This policy is made necessary by the limited size and wide circulation of the magazine. -:- -:-

THE HUNDREDTH MAN

The Board of Trustees of the Rochester Dental Dispensary have selected Dr. H. J. Burkhart, Batavia, N. Y., as Director in Chief.

It is no discredit to the men considered for this position, in stating that the best man in the profession has been selected. This fact is pleasing to the Rochester Dental Society, the trustees of the institution, as well as Mr. George Eastman, whose generosity made it possible.

It is not necessary to catalogue his activities in the dental profession. He has held the highest office in District, State, National and International organizations and is Secretary of the New York State Board of Dental Examiners. It is not so generally known that he has served on the Board of Education and holds the office of Mayor of Batavia. In all of these he has demonstrated unusual executive ability.

It was realized that this quality, more than any other, was essential to this office and after frequent conferences of the Board of Directors of the Rochester Dental Society, his name was unanimously selected for presentation to the newly organized Board of Trustees, who acting on this recommendation, appointed him to the office.

Dr. Burkhart was not a candidate, but felt he had no right to refuse this call as the directing head of such a work, with its great possibilities for benefit to the children of Rochester and whose influence will be world wide.

He is one whom the profession know and trust. With his wide knowledge of dental conditions and acquaint-

ance with its members, he will be able to command the best talent obtainable in making the Rochester Dental Dispensary a model institution.

Dr. Burkhart will take up his residence in Rochester at an early date and give his undivided attention to the organization. Plans have been completed and it is expected to commence building operations at once.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

A MERRY CHRISTMAS to you, each and every one! Also some holly berries, a few candles and a plentiful supply of mistletoe. Charles Dickens, I believe, originated the X'mas story and the mistletoe. Most of this mistletoe we see in books; precious few of us would recognize it growing outdoors without a personal introduction. Anyway, let's have some mistletoe and "Bless You, My Children; Each and Every One" and—more holly berries. Also a plentiful supply of Christmas cards. I don't suppose they really mean anything, but I must confess I like to receive them. Of late years I have been receiving cards from members of the dental profession. Special editions with real copper script engraving, wishing me all kinds of nice things and pictures of mistletoe and holly berries. Guess I'll have to do something of the sort myself this year and pay up old scores.

Up here, next to the Canadian border line, we want a lot of snow and cold weather to make Christmas worth while. But I guess that's largely a matter of where you were born, like having your father a member of the Republican party. One dentist in New Orleans sends me a picture of "Christmas in New Orleans," showing his front porch embowered in foliage and flowers, the inscription of which reads, "You push the button. We'll do the rest." And from way down in West Virginia comes another with:

"Old fellow, if I could grasp your hand
For about a minute, you'd understand
Without any fixed-up card from me
What a bully Christmas I want yours to be!"

And here comes one from The-Big-Stick; the-man-who-pays-the-bills:

"I wish you a very Merry Christmas
and a lot of
Happy New Years."

So you see, I keep these cards of friendship and good wishes.

As I sort them over and remember all the little acts of kindness that have come to me the past year from readers of this magazine and the business end of its publication, I am grateful and appreciative. In return I wish you all the luck and happiness you might ask for yourself and A MERRY Christmas.

TARRED WITH THE SAME STICK

OUT in Colorado they are to raise \$25,000 in a three days' campaign to provide funds for the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. His honor (?), Governor Carlson, vetoed the appropriation and there are no funds to alleviate or prevent suffering of dumb animals or helpless children. Dumb animals or helpless children have not the right of franchise, and with no vote the governor of the great state of Colorado can refuse this pitifully small amount and spend it among his henchmen and favored politicians. But Colorado is not the only state to disgrace itself. The New York State building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition is nothing but a Graft Palace. Thousands of dollars are invested in a building and during my visit everything was roped off and the only place free to the visitor from New York state were the hallways! Even the reading room, small and insignificant, and the ladies' rest room were unlighted. After registration I was presented with a card permitting me to use the dining room. This was the one great privilege and served to distinguish me from the common herd who were not so fortunate in having come from the Empire State. How we apples do swim! The man at the entrance removed the obstructing rope and we were in the dining room. The first sight was several ladies smoking cigarettes and engaged in an animated conversation with their escorts. The bill of fare was carefully designed to keep out the common herd. Chicken was priced at \$2.00, and all the vegetables were 35 cents, including potatoes. Compared with some of the other State buildings, with their open house and large fireplaces containing big, wood log fires, it was humiliating. The employees in the New York State building were arbitrary and the acme of impudence and discourtesy.

New York State is also economizing and her asylum for the insane and orphan children can tell you how. The grafters and cheap politicians must be fed even if dumb animals and children pay the penalty. This is true not only in Colorado but New York State. And you and I pay the bills and stand for it. How long, oh Lord, how long?

INVESTING MONEY

TOO many dentists nowadays are investing their surplus wealth in automobiles. Unless you can show something besides gasoline bills and helping to keep the repairman in fine fettle, your investment immediately becomes a liability and reduces your borrowing account at the bank.

There is no place where a dentist can invest money to the same advantage as in new office furnishings and equipment. The possibilities in this direction have advanced 100 per cent. in the past few years. This is particularly true since the advent of the tungsten light and indirect illumination. The men who make these things a study have evolved some wonderful plans and there is no excuse for a waste of space in our office that is not paying its portion of the rent problem. A modern office means a retiring room for your lady patients with toilet facilities, a private office for yourself, where you can get away from even the office girl; a desk where your books and records are kept, standing out so prominently that the patient cannot conceive of its being so placed for ornamental purposes. Also there must be a means of the operator stepping from one room to another without going through the reception room, and a private exit for the outgoing patient. X-Ray room if you will, but surely a room or place to sterilize instruments in plain sight. The modern office is so arranged that it is never necessary for the patient to ask if you sterilize instruments or wash your hands. Unless all these things are provided you have not a modern office. About the time you have moved into your new office you will begin to realize that you must be a better dentist to deserve such quarters. If all this has cost say \$2,000, you are apt to find that your receipts are at least \$100 a month greater than the previous year. Figuring 10 per cent. for depreciation, amounting to \$200, you are \$1,000 to the good. If this does not work out correct, the trouble is with you and not the plan. In this case it is up to you to sit down and take a mental inventory and see yourself go by. This is a rapid age of the man who would but it pays to keep in and not lag behind, ope and the sand-



and much is expected be up and in the lead, place with the band with the steam calli-wich man.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Poughkeepsie Dental Dispensary, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was formally opened with a public inspection and reception, October 9, 1915. At a public meeting held in the evening, Dr. H. Dew. Cross of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary and Dr. Stephen Palmer, president of the New York State Dental Society, delivered addresses.

The October number of *Health News*, the monthly bulletin of the New York State Department of Health, is given over largely to the subject of oral hygiene and a full page drawing of a dental clinic and children with an array of toothbrushes that make it appear like a torch light procession, graces the back cover. Drs. Thos. B. Hartzell, W. G. Ebersole, and M. L. Rhein each have an article on mouth hygiene and related subjects.

A steropticon lecture course which includes six educational subjects with 50 to 140 slides to each subject will be given in ninety-six school districts of Major county, Oklahoma, during the winter of 1915-16. Four machines will be started at different points and the whole county covered. A map and schedule showing the date and subjects has been issued for the information and instruction of teachers and school boards. A dozen slides to accompany a special lecture on the subject of oral hygiene will be delivered before the ninety-six districts. The Northwestern Oklahoma Dental Society has offered a prize to the school of Major county, making the highest percent in number of tooth brushes used. Pupils will be graded upon the basis of owning a tooth brush and using it three times each day.

A recent letter from Dr. H. B. Butler of Ogdensburg, N. Y., has to do with the work in the State Hospital for the insane and reads in part:

"This work among the insane is very interesting, indeed, although not the most agreeable one could select. We find many mouths that are beyond description, with an odor that permeates through a whole ward and it is indeed a wonder how many have managed to exist at all, especially when you consider the amount of gum tissue exposed to bacterial invasion beneath the larger pieces of salivary calculus.

"Many of these pieces exceed in weight the amount of matter in the tooth which supports them and the opportunities for bacteria to here enter the blood stream itself are endless, but I am of the belief that being of slow formation the patient has gradually built for himself an immunity just as does the horse by gradually increasing doses of diphtheria bacilli. The greatest danger in these cases, as I see it, lies in the possibility of infecting a fellow patient. Five years ago every throat on a certain ward showed positive diphtheretic culture but no epidemic. Supposing some of these bacilli had found one of these mouths. With such a chance for raising the virulence, one can easily see the chance of an epidemic."

These are the conditions existing in the institutions of the great empire State of New York. Money galore to spend on a barge canal, Harry K. Thaw suits or "Plain Bill" Sulzer, while their defenseless wards are thus neglected!

The first report of the Morristown, N. J., Free Dental Clinic Association shows the work done during the five months the dental clinic has been in operation and a cash balance of \$385 in the treasury. Operations were as follows: Teeth extracted (temporary) 203; abscesses treated, 18; root fillings, 48; amalgam fillings, 646; cement fillings, 72; cleaned, 126; treatments, 165; gutta percha and anaesthetics, 11.

The war in Europe is depleting the hospital staffs of physicians and surgeons for military needs at the front. This is causing serious trouble and anxiety and only a fraction of those usually employed in the public hospitals are on hand to take care of the surgical and medical needs of these institutions. This has resulted in a great impetus to the employment of women physicians. Those who served in red cross and hospital work are attending to the needs of civil life where they are most needed and women graduates who have never practiced or had retired are giving their services. The medical journals are full of advertisements offering posts to women, heretofore excluded. The women's medical schools are being enlarged to meet the demand.

Report dental examination of school children, grades one-six of the Noblesville, Ind., public schools, by Dr. Earl Brooks as author, is a pamphlet received and which closes with a summary of conditions found:

Number of pupils examined.....	615
Number who had good teeth.....	149
Number whose teeth were in fair condition.....	418
Number who had bad teeth.....	48
Number of abscesses.....	9
Teeth need cleaning? Yes, 514; No, 101.	
Pupils use tooth brush: Yes, 160; No, 455.	
Number who had bad teeth filled.....	71
Number having malocclusion.....	120
Number of temporary teeth decayed.....	2,022
Number of permanent teeth lost.....	21
Enlarged tonsils	158
Slightly enlarged tonsils.....	80
Probable adenoids	64

Contrary to general belief, the supply of rubber is not diminishing nor are the forests being destroyed more rapidly than they are grown. It is true that some four years ago the best Para rubber cost \$3 per pound but this was because of an increased demand in the automobile industry and a cornering of the product. In less than three years it fell to fifty cents per pound. It costs from \$100 to \$130 per acre to bring rubber trees into bearing and it cannot be sold profitably at less than half a dollar per pound.

The Brazilian rubber is handicapped by an export tax of twenty-four cents per pound. This leaves no appreciable margin or profit when prices are low.

The basis of natural rubber is a milky fluid called latex. From this is extracted the india rubber or caoutchouc of commerce. The purpose of this latex is not known but some scientists believe it guards the tree from insects or parasitical plant growths.

The fluid is obtained by tapping the trees. If this is improperly done either the tree may die or the full season's flow may not be obtained.

In the synthetic process—the process of the laboratory—the scientist uses as his basis isoprene. Isoprene is found in rubber, and if it stands long enough will of itself turn to rubber. Chemists have been looking everywhere for some cheap source of isoprene. Isoamyl alcohol, which is obtained by the fermentation of potato and similar starchy substances, at the present time gives promise of most satisfactorily meeting the problem; but the method of producing rubber in this manner is indirect and quite costly, and until the chemists have cut the cost to a point appreciably below that of the natural product and can supply it in quantities as wanted, the world must continue to depend for its best rubber upon the Para region of Brazil or the plantations of Sumatra.

Among the advertising fraternity there is a well defined movement to promote honesty in advertising. It is recognized that the dishonest advertiser who makes extravagant, unjust or dishonest statements is a menace to the whole advertising cult. Dentistry has much to learn in this respect and some states of the Union have gone so far as to penalize the advertising dentist who guarantees to perform operations without pain, unless he delivers the goods. The manufacturer and vender of chewing gum is a most flagrant example of all that is evil in advertising. Unwarranted claims are made as to its efficiency in promoting digestion and its content of pepsin. We have before us the wrapper of a well-known brand which reads, "The gum that makes your mouth germ proof." Also it, "Charms the chewer. keeps the mouth healthy, whitens the teeth, etc." The label states this particular brand of chew sticks has been awarded 17 gold medals and 20 diplomas for Quality. The ad man who conceived this spasm certainly is not in need of a nerve tonic, perhaps he chews the gum.

The following from a California paper:

GLORIOUS LAND

*It Beats the Band—
This Amount of Land*

Together with a 3-room California house, for \$1,300.
\$100 cash and \$15 per month.

50 CHICKENS FREE

There's no excuse for rent paying,
But a great big reason for

RENT SAVING

See Mr. Myers, head of the Rent Saver's Union

Not for me, Mr. Myers, if it's all the same to you. It's me for the East
No sir! Not even if you throw in a Shanghai Rooster! Not even if you reduce the payments and add a screened in sleeping porch! It don't look good to me, Myers—Me for the East!

Dr. James McManus, Hartford, Conn., delivered an address at the dedication exercises of a memorial fountain in Forest Park, Springfield, Mass., to the memory of Dr. Chester Twichell Stockwell. Dr. McManus said in part—"He was a skillful, sane and practicing dentist. He was a student and an investigator, a writer of ability and a scientist in the full meaning of that much abused word. The Study Club of Springfield, was a success. *The New England Dental Journal* which he so ably edited, and the numerous practical and scientific papers, he gave to the professions, throughout its columns, awakened keen interest and discussion in societies and scientific journals in this and foreign countries."

We will not know much about the medical features of the war until it is all over and there is no need of censorship. Disasters must now be concealed from the enemy, so it would be very wrong to come to any conclusions. Dr. Louis L. Seaman of New York made this mistake when he wrote a book about the alleged wonderful work of the Japanese, for when the war was over it was learned that the conditions were the exact opposite of what he imagined. We still hear the Japanese praised for what they did not do.

What little news filters through is rather astonishing—perhaps too much so for belief. The small amount of typhoid fever, cholera and

pneumonia is the most amazing of all. The former had been freely predicted, but always with the reservation that military sanitation might be able to prevent it whether or not a vaccine was used to develop deep immunity. Some correspondents have mentioned hundreds of thousands of cases, but it is an exceedingly small percentage of the millions in the armies, probably less than in times of peace. The French already report the successful use of vaccine as a preventive. Of course there might be considerable rheumatism from exposure but we hear hints of only a little. Every war shows that young men in campaign become so "hardened"—whatever that means anatomically and physiologically—that they are uninjured by exposures which would have been fatal before. Our numerous civil war veterans here caused some men to conclude that the early hardships have actually prolonged their lives, but weaklings were killed off and the survivors would be expected to live longer than the average.

The early defects of the commissaries seem to have been corrected and we no longer hear of the starved condition of prisoners when captured. Similarly the wounded seem to have more resistance, only two and one-half per cent, having died so far, and the great majority return to the ranks in a few weeks or months. Tetanus is not mentioned as much as in the hot season, though it may return as the ground thaws out, but in its place we hear more of gangrene probably as a result of the cold as much as infection. Yet the number of cases of frozen extremities is surprisingly small considering the exposures. The ban on liquor seems to be creating new records all around. The saddest news is in the hints of the number who are breaking down mentally from the strains or committing suicide. Most of them are unquestionably curable acute neurasthenias—plain exhaustion in other words—but there seem to be many psychoses due to permanent changes in the tissues. These men might have eventually become insane in peace, from the wear and tear of the struggle for bread, but the strains of war seem to be hastening the process. By this weeding out, one can safely predict that few veterans will become insane after the war is over. On the other hand we have not heard a word as to tuberculosis. The outdoor life may be preventing more deaths by this disease than it is causing by others. The medical discoveries of the war have so far been mentioned only in lay journals and we must wait for the full scientific reports. We have mentioned the alleged discovery of a typhoid vaccine which can be taken by the mouth. It seems incredible but more remarkable things than that have happened before this. Kocher of Berne is said to have invented a styptic powder which is highly efficient in weak solution. Doyden of Paris is reported to have devised a new way of administering tetanus antitoxin. M. Pauluin is said to have found a modification of morphin which has no effect on motor nerves;—but it sounds queer. So far, no authenticated revolutionary medical discovery has been announced, and we need not expect any.

Journal of the A. M. A.



Normal saliva is the mouth-bath and mouth-wash which nature provides for the protection of the teeth and gums. The habitual employment of alkaline dentifrices, the action of which interferes with the production or quality of this important fluid, is a procedure detrimental to oral health.

LISTERINE

Listerine is an efficient, non-poisonous, unirritating antiseptic solution, especially adapted to the requirements of

DENTAL PRACTICE

LISTERINE is prescribed by dental practitioners as a mouth-wash for daily use in the care of the teeth, to secure that measure of antiseptic influence which has proven so desirable in combating the acid-forming bacteria of the mouth.

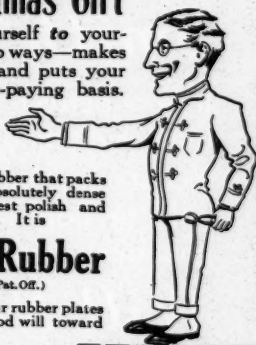
LISTERINE should be used as a mouth-wash after employing frictional chalk dentifrices, to neutralize the depressing effect exercised upon the salivary glands by these alkaline or antacid substances, and to effectually remove from the mouth all particles of these insoluble and irritating materials.

Lambert Pharmacal Company, 2101 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Here's the Best Christmas Gift



It's a gift *from* yourself to yourself, and it works two ways—makes your patient happy and puts your practice on a better-paying basis.



It is the one dental rubber that packs easily, makes an absolutely dense plate, takes the highest polish and won't heat the tissues. It is

"Golddust" Rubber

(Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

Its continued use on all your rubber plates means "peace on earth, good will toward men."

If you've started to dope out New Year's Resolutions for 1916, make this your first one: "I will use only 'GOLDDUST' RUBBER hereafter."

TRAUN RUBBER COMPANY

337 Broadway NEW YORK Dept. O. H. 12

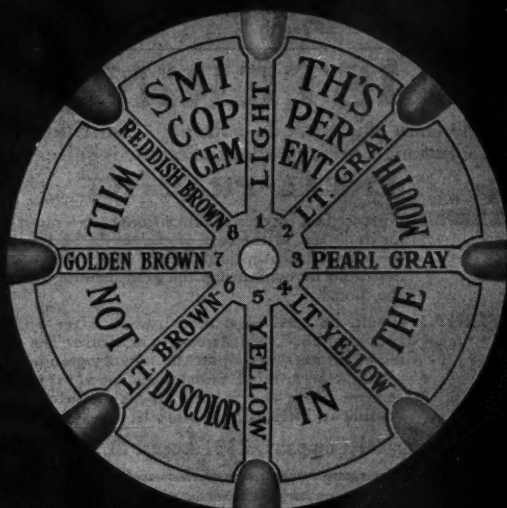
Prices:—Per lb., \$4.75 (28 to 30 sheets); per half lb., \$2.38 (14 to 15 sheets); per quarter lb., \$1.19 (7 to 8 sheets); sample box of one-fifth lb., \$1.00 (about 6 sheets).

O. H. 12

Enclosed \$1.00 for sample box of "Golddust"

Dr.

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Smith's Copper Cement

It is a perfect germicide, containing more than eight hours, all forms of bacteria contained. Yet it may be used for general fillings and settings of gold or porcelain inlays, in addition to all other dental work. We guarantee without any qualification that it will not discolor the teeth.

Will Not Discolor the Teeth

LEE S. SMITH & SON CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Tall Users of SMITH'S COPPER CEMENT

Snip the attached coupon and send to-day this new shade guide showing the eight shades in which the material is made.

IT IS SENT FREE

It enables you to exactly match the shades of natural teeth.

Cement Is Universal

More than enough copper to destroy, in less than a year, any metal in contact with it.

It is used in setting crowns, bridges and in all classes of work, as we have done for many years.

Give Your Mouth

PITTSBURGH, PA.



LEE S. SMITH
& SON CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

You may send me, entirely without charge, a shade guide of SMITH'S COPPER CEMENT.

Name

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Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.



The Goslee Tooth
FOR SUPERIOR CROWN AND BRIDGEWORK



Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

The Leessmith Bur Sterilizer



You lift the block carrying the burs out of the sterilizing solution in front of the patient.

"What's that jigger?" inquires the patient.

Which is your cue to reply, "That is a little device I use for keeping my burs in an absolutely sterile condition.

But it isn't necessary for you to say its cost is only \$3.00.

LEE S. SMITH & SON CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Byrtis

TRADE MARK

Trade Mark—Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Process—Patent Pending

Self-Separating Plaster Impression Compound



Separates itself from the model on introduction into boiling or simmering water. A trial will convince you that it is the best mechanical assistant

you have ever known, always on time, no excuses, no broken models or crown abutments. A faithful laboratory man not drawing salary—a practice builder. Have you tried Byrtis? We want you to.

FREE LIBERAL SAMPLE. Simply send Your Letterhead or Card. BYRTIS Plaster Impression Compound put up in four sizes: 2 lb. cans, 65c; 5 lb. pails, \$1.25; 10 lb. pails, \$2.00; 30 lb. pails, \$4.00; 65 lb. bbl., \$7.00.

THE BYRTIS LABORATORIES
BUSH TERMINAL BROOKLYN, N. Y.



TAXI

(HOLLAND)

IN this preparation we have an agent which will remove instantly, without the aid of pumice stone all green, black, vegetable and nicotine stains from the teeth, positively without injury to the enamel or gum tissue.

It contains Ammonium Fluoride, Glycerine, Sodium Chloride, Hydrogen Peroxide and Distilled Water.

Directions for Use—Apply to the teeth on pellet of cotton, moisten brush wheel slightly with Taxi, wait 30 seconds then use brush wheel and stains will instantly decompose and disappear.

You can clean up the foulest mouth in ten minutes without the aid of pumice stone.

Taxi is sold on a positive guarantee to give satisfaction or money refunded. Order it today and be convinced of its merits. Price \$1.00

For Sale at all Depots MANUFACTURED BY Do it by Taxi

Holland Specialty Co.

(Incorporated)

Indianapolis — — — Indiana

THE SAML. A. GROCKER COMPANY

Makers of the Celebrated Crocker Rolling Mills
Publishers of "The Dental Register"

18-20 W. 7th St.

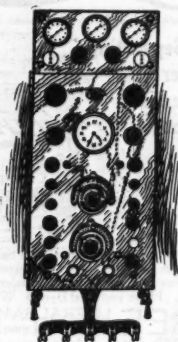
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Columbia Distributing Panels are thoroughly modern, entirely practical, yet efficient and dependable and very simple to operate. Their beauty of design and finish will add to the general tone of any operating room and they carry the same guarantee of satisfaction and continued good service as all Columbia products and yet they are moderate in price.

Catalogs describing in an interesting and thorough manner Columbia Chairs, Engines, Lathes, Compressors and Distributing Panels can be obtained gratis at practically any dental supply depot or same will be sent direct upon receipt of request and your dealer's name.

THE RITTER DENTAL MFG CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.
(CHICAGO) (PHILADELPHIA) (NEW YORK)

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(Pure and Stable Electro-Chemical
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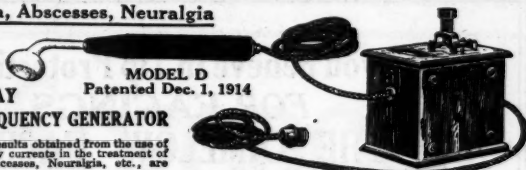
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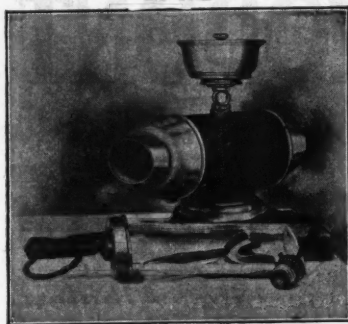
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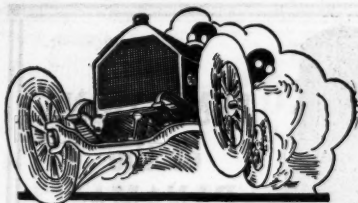
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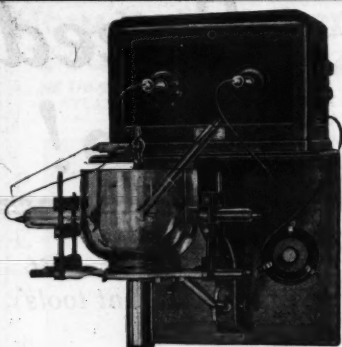
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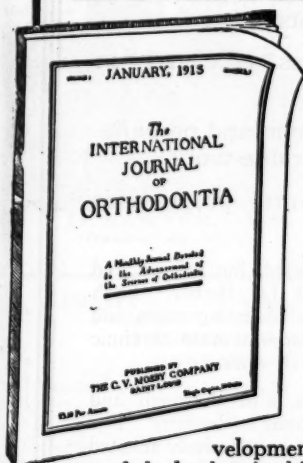
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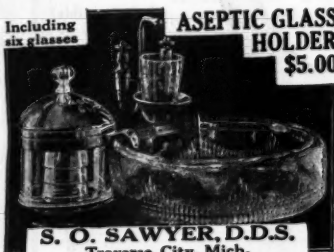
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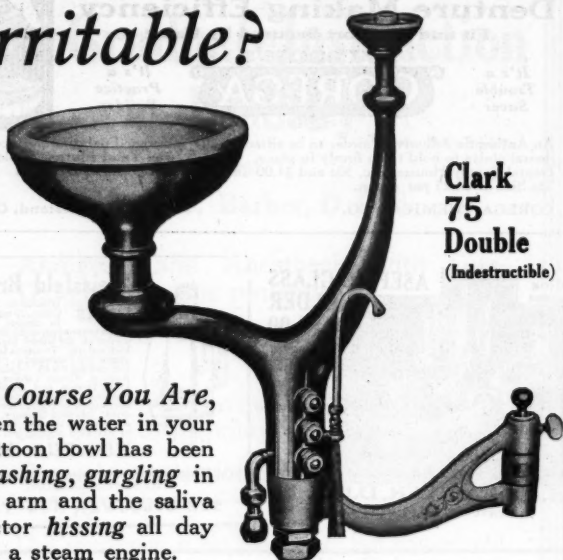
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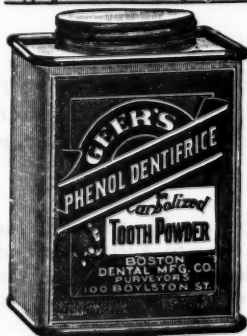
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ZINC is inadmissible in a dental alloy and henceforth we shall use only CRANDALL'S Scientifically Tested NON-ZINC ALLOY which contains only tin and silver, properly balanced, with copper added for resistance to abrasion.

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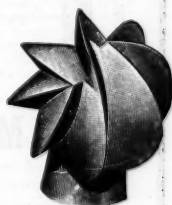
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Dr. Whiteside,
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you bring your small drill along with you so that
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Very truly yours,

AJS:MB



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Dental Exhibit.**

The Miniature Electric Dental Engine

BEFORE mentioning the merits of The Miniature Engine we wish to thank the readers of Oral Hygiene for the exceedingly large number of replies we received from them in response to our advertisement in the October issue and to further thank them for their kind patience while waiting for our delayed acknowledgements of their letters. The mail came in such daily quantities that we simply couldn't catch up with it. We are increasing our clerical force and hope to be able to answer promptly all letters the day they are received.

These motors are made by The Westinghouse Co., in their meter factory by their most skillful workmen, of the very best material and no expense is spared in their construction. They are guaranteed for one year against defects not caused by misuse, abuse or accident.

They will take any handpiece that has the same thread as the No. 7. You can screw your own handpiece into the motor stem at the point indicated by the arrow, and be ready for work in a few seconds or you can buy new handpieces from us. The Doriot handpiece may also be used but requires special fitting in our factory. We do not recommend it because we think it is too large.

The handpieces are exchanged by simply unscrewing one from the motor and screwing in the other. This requires about the same time as the slip joint. We formally had a slip joint attachment but abandoned it because it might accidentally become released and allow the motor to drop to the floor while the operator still held the handpiece. The stem of the motor is made of hardened tool steel and is guaranteed to resist wear.

SEND TODAY for our new Free Catalogue and Price List.

Order through your dealer or direct from
**The Miniature Electric Dental and Sur-
gical Engine**

H. A. WHITESIDE

24 East 48th Street

New York

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.



WHITAKER DENTURE CUSHION VACUUM

A size for every case. It is a physical impossibility for a plate to drop on which a Whitaker Vacuum is used.

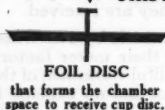
Here are the features:

1. Not one minute of extra time is required to construct the denture with the Whitaker Vacuum attached.
 2. Whitaker Vacuums are replaced in *one minute*.
 3. No experience required to attach them.
 4. Note—**No metal in its construction to irritate the tissues.**
- We cannot write an advertisement that will compare with the good things your patients will say about the Whitaker method.

Price per box of seven vacuums, assorted sizes, tube of cement, and brush. Complete - - - - - **\$3.00**

Our introductory or first order offer direct from us, only - - - - - **2.00**

This Special Offer is for a Limited Time



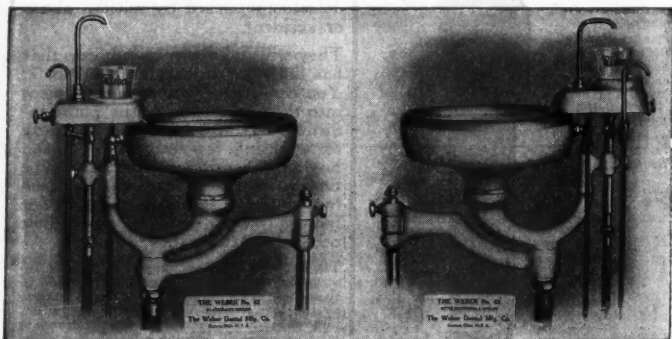
FOIL DISC
that forms the chamber
space to receive cup disc.

**THE WHITAKER
DENTURE VACUUM
CO., INC.**

WILKES-BARRE, PA., U. S. A.



CUP DISC
with the velvet grip.



No. 42

No. 45

The Most Beautiful and Substantial Cuspidors Made

Recent new features patented:

GLASS VALVE SHIELD
POSITIVE GOLD TRAP

UNLEAKABLE SALIVA EJECTOR
NEW SALIVA EJECTOR HOLDER

WEBER Cuspidors are *guaranteed* to please and satisfy or money refunded.

SOLD THROUGH DENTAL DEALERS ONLY

THE WEBER DENTAL MFG. CO., CANTON, OHIO

Write for our new 1915 Catalogue and terms of Exchange Proposition.

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

Digests Bacterial Plaques

Hundreds of dentists saw us prove it at
The Panama-Pacific Dental Congress



THE ACID TOOTH PASTE
FORMULA OF W. M. RUTHRAUFF, A.B., M.A.

PEPSIN—Dissolves bacterial plaques responsible for decay and pyorrhea.....	0.816%
ACID CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—Activates the pepsin. Is converted by saliva into tri-calcium phosphate the natural cementing substance of the enamel, consequently does not decalcify enamel.....	0.01%
PRECIPITATED TRI-CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—A soft, amorphous friction powder, unexcelled for polishing enamel.....	51.99 %
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—Hemostatic, astringent, anti-phlogistic	0.004%
GLYCERINE, ALCOHOL AND WATER, FLAVOR-ING, ETC.....	47.18 %

Pepsodent is built upon the facts established by the leaders in dental research in this country and abroad, that dentifrices should be acid rather than alkaline, and that they should *polish without scratching*.

Write us today for samples and literature

THE **Pepsodent** COMPANY

CHICAGO

302

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

Shelton Dental Engine



Our First Announcement to the Profession

THE SHELTON DENTAL ENGINE marks an epoch in the progress of Dental Engine construction.

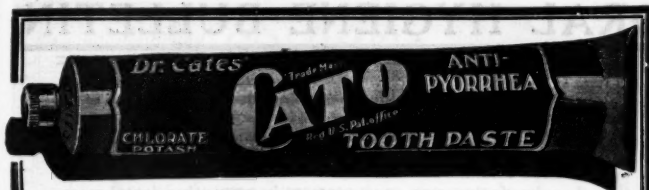
☛ The complete apparatus is held in the hand as shown in illustration. The motor is a marvel and can be best appreciated by one skilled in electrical engineering.

☛ Insignificant in size, is safe, sure and strong; is surprisingly light, which fact will be appreciated by the operator, and we guarantee to give you the same power at the drill point as any machine now in use that is used by the dentists; a speed of from 600 to 3000, and on the lowest speed all the power that is required in dental work.

Send today for booklet describing in detail this engine along with other appliances manufactured by the Shelton Electric Company.

SHELTON ELECTRIC COMPANY
30 East Forty-second Street
NEW YORK CITY

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.



**As a Destroyer of Mouth Germs
CATO is the Peer of all Dentifrices**

A Powerful Amoebicide

The result of experiments by eminent European and American bacteriologists will be mailed to you on request.

Cato Anti-Pyorrhea Tooth Paste and Cato Emetine Hydrochloride (tablets for oral administration) enables the dentist to hasten and control Pyorrhea cases.

Write for booklet on Pyorrhea treatment

ANTI-PYORRHEA CHEMICAL CO.
Commercial Bldg. :: ST. LOUIS



VERNON ROTARY COMPRESSOR

is the extra man in your laboratory who pumps all the air you require for any and all soldering operations, also for operating gas furnace and all other laboratory requirements.

It is operated by power that otherwise goes to waste, and will do everything a bellows will do except make you wiggle.

\$7.50—Pulley to fit any make of lathe there is, extra \$1.00.
LEE S. SMITH & SON CO., Pittsburgh, Penna.

HOW TO COLLECT A DOCTOR BILL

How to get the money and not lose the practice. A book worth \$50 to any doctor who reads and follows the advice given.

A book that tells how the Author collected 90% of his accounts in 12 years' practice. For Dentists and Physicians, cloth, \$1.00 postpaid.

DR. FRANK PIERRE DAVIS, Publisher, Enid, Oklahoma



REX AMALGAM MIXER

The simplest, most compact, and scientific alloy mixer on the market.

Price \$1.00

At your dealers or direct from us

KEYSTONE SUPPLY COMPANY

5th Floor Jenkins Arcade

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PUSTOLENE
Abscess Cure and
Root Canal Filling

All Dealers - \$1.00 Per Box

FREE

A sample for your address.
Dr. R. A. Thomas, Mulvane, Kan., says: I have used Pustolene for the last ten years and can say that it has proven all that I could expect from it. Try it before you buy it.
J. A. SPRAGUE & CO., Columbus, Ohio

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

ORAL HYGIENE BULLETIN

This magazine is mailed monthly to every English-speaking dentist in the civilized world whose name and address we can secure. The circulation is in excess of 45,000 copies. If you want an assistant or are seeking a position or have a practice for sale or wish to acquire a practice, an announcement in these columns at ten cents a word will be seen by more dentists than if you made the same announcement in every other dental magazine published. Copy must be in hands of publishers by first day of month preceding date of publication. Cash must accompany order.—The Publishers.

WANTED

WANTED. Dentist, for advertising office; good all-around man; eventually partnership; reg. in Pennsylvania. D-3, Oral Hygiene, Pittsburgh.

AN ASSISTANT. Prospect of buying practice; city of 12,000; Ohio; or will sell immediately; account poor health, D-1, Oral Hygiene, Pittsburgh.

WANTED. All-round competent ethical dentist; permanent position, with view to partnership; state salary and experience in first letter. Address S, care Shafer-Pierce Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED. Addresses of W. J. Frost, formerly Emmetsburg, Iowa, last reported Porto Rico or Cuba; also E. Salisbury, formerly Hammond, Ind., possibly Philippines. 1804 Heyworth Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE. Dental office; fully equipped. Dr. Ervin, Elmira, N. Y.

FOR SALE. An old established office in Southern Ohio; population 15,000; a bargain for a quick sale. Address Wm. E. Brammer, Ironton, Ohio.

FOR SALE. Practice and equipment; Tennessee town three thousand; splendid climate; electric outfit; established 12 years; will exchange with Ohio or Indiana dentist; reasons confidential. Opportunity, care Oral Hygiene, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE. Established advertising office in Pittsburgh; doing \$15,000 per year. D-2, Oral Hygiene, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE. Dental equipment with practice averaging \$9,200 per year, at invoice; will introduce buyers. Address "Nebraska," care Oral Hygiene, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE. Modern equipment with established practice; Oregon town of 25,000, near Portland; ideal climate; rich community. Address Box 868, Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE. Advertising office; doing \$500 a month above all expenses; population 25,000; three chairs completely equipped; terms. Address Dr. Hysong, Braddock, Pa.

FOR SALE. Practice of J. P. Scott (deceased), Uniontown, Pa.; average cash business \$10,000; modern equipment; price reasonable. Address Mrs. J. P. Scott, Uniontown, Pa.

FOR SALE. Good practice; modern office in Western town 1,000 population; climate and scenery par-excellent; fine hunting and fishing. Address R. C., Archer & Schanz Co., Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE. Excellent dental practice in small country town; no competition; modern ten-room house with all improvements; located in town eight minutes' walk from depot; cement sidewalk; 21 acres of land under cultivation; suitable for alfalfa and poultry farm; good reasons for selling. Address A. R., Box 25, Milwaukee.

The Ideal Electric Illuminating Outfit Practically adapted for the Diagnosis of dead or congested pulps; carries in the pocket like a fountain pen includes two separate lights curved attachment all complete, mailed on receipt of \$1.50; new battery 25 cents; every Dentist should have one. Literature on request.
IDEAL ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO., 299 Broadway, New York City

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

COLUMBIA

CONFIDENCE is the embodiment of experience and is the result of long continued dependability, service, and satisfaction.

Columbia product gives maximum service with minimum attention. It has served the profession for thirty odd years in practically every part of the world with the result that the name COLUMBIA on dental equipment is generally accepted as being a guarantee of absolute satisfaction and continued good service.

Ideal Columbia Chairs, Columbia Electric Engines, Lathes, Air Compressors and Distributing Panels are as modern in design and as practical in operation as more than a quarter of a century of experience, skill and a model factory can make them, and yet the prices are moderate.

Catalogs describing Columbia product can be obtained gratis of your dental supply depot or same will be sent direct upon request and your dealer's name.

THE RITTER DENTAL MFG. CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK

8 100



Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.



STERILIZERS

FOR THE MODERN OFFICE

No. 1410 Sterilizing Outfit

(Illustrated)

The convenience of having both Instrument and Water Sterilizers and an aseptic cabinet for linen, mounted together on one table appeals to the busy dentist. Everything is so compactly arranged that he may work to the greatest advantage. The design of the outfit is also unique and will attract the patient's attention.

Write for Circular

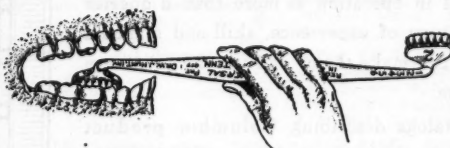
Heated by Gas or Electricity



Wilmot Castle Company

798 St. Paul Street

Rochester, N. Y.



Showing Brush No. 1 in position on inside surface of the teeth of the lower right jaw.
the same advantage in the daily care of their

Every Dentist is compelled to use right and left instruments, and often the right-angle, in cleaning teeth.

Why not give your patients teeth?

Doctor, You Will Eventually be Prescribing the Universal Tooth Brush.

Keep in the forefront—and have your druggist stock them for the convenience of your patients. If you don't tell your patients about this brush, they will soon be telling you.

Universal Tooth Brush Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Prices (to druggists or dentists) postpaid for cash with order or C. O. D.

One dozen.....	\$ 4.00	Three dozen.....	\$12.00
With 1 free brush		With 5 free brushes	
Two dozen.....	8.00	Six dozen.....	24.00
With 3 free brushes		With 12 free brushes	
Single brush.....	50c		

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

"BUILT LIKE A SKYSCRAPER"

ASEPTIC FURNITURE

Our Pressed Steel Aseptic Cabinets

are built with real channel and angle steel skyscraper construction.

They are put together without the use of nuts, bolts, rivets, rods or screws.

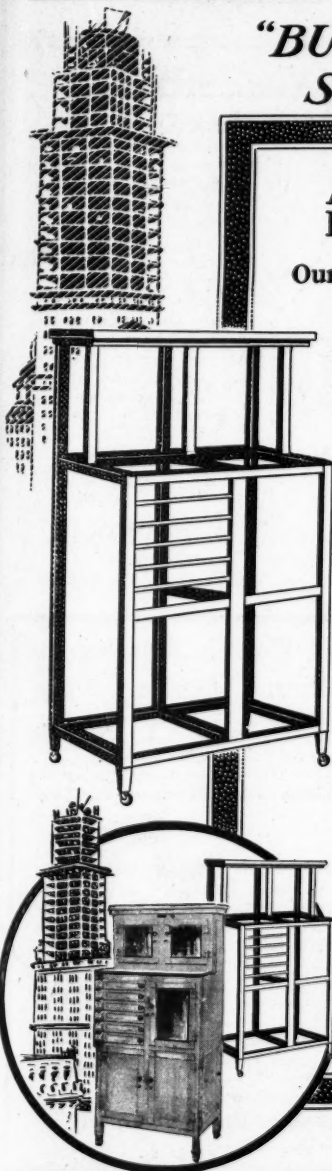
The electric spot-welding takes the place of the rivets, and the oxy-acetylene method of welding makes the cabinet into what is virtually a seamless steel box.

The swinging trays of a Pressed Steel Cabinet can never fall apart, rattle or stick.

A White Enameled all Steel Cabinet not only makes a hit with the patient because it is aseptic and looks the part, but is an economic proposition for the man who owns it, as there is no such thing as wearing it out.

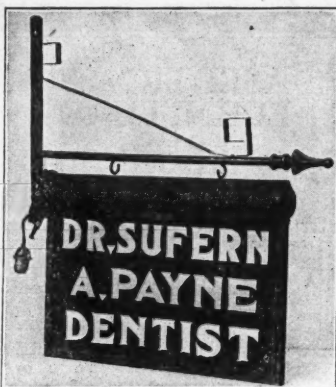
Catalogue on Request

**LEE S. SMITH &
SON COMPANY**
Pittsburgh, Pa.



Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

HANG OUT A REAL SHINGLE



Here is a dignified and ethical sign that can be seen by night as well as by day.

Made either single or double face.

It is electrically illuminated, made of French plate glass, measuring 20"x12"—white enamel letters on dark green background.

May be operated from six to eight hours at a cost of approximately one cent.

Sold under a money-back guarantee.

Price complete with 6 ft. of weather-proof cord and plugs, \$10.00.

Standard Electric Company, Butler, Penna.

The Last Word in Attachments Button Them In

With the Bischof-Otrich Attachment and increase the efficiency, thereby raising the standard of your dental work. Make your plates so they stick like bridge work, and bridge work that is removable and sanitary.

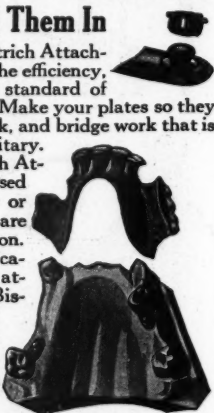
The Bischof-Otrich Attachment may be used in any case (upper or lower) where there are two or more teeth or roots in position.

Notice the two methods of application (the low cut root or saddle) attachment. The popularity of the Bischof-Otrich Attachment is resultant from its extreme simplicity and practicability. Made of highly platinumized metal. *Literature on request.*

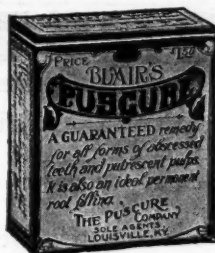
Prices:—Low Cut, \$4.00 a set. Crown Saddle, \$5.00 a set. C. O. D.

If dealers cannot supply you, order direct from us.

Bischof-Otrich Dental Clasp Company
Belleville, Illinois



Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.



Nov. 1st, 1909

My Dear Dr. Blair:—

"I am greatly indebted to you for your kindness in insisting upon my trying your PUSCURE treatment for abscessed teeth and permanent root canal filling.

"I was very skeptical at first, and commenced using it with uneasiness, fearing the same results as produced by most all of the new preparations which are every day brought to the attention of the dentist.

"I feel that I owe it to you and also to the profession to write a few words of commendation for your *wonderful* preparation. For the treatment of abscessed teeth there has never come into my office a preparation to equal it, as I have yet to have, in my four years' use of Puscure, a failure. As a permanent root canal filling it is all you claim for it and more. I have used it exclusively since using the first sample and have never had a sore tooth to retreat. I have never lost an opportunity to tell my friends about it, and know that if more dentists would use Puscure as directed they would have less worry and more teeth would be saved than now are."

(Signed) J. R. G.

FIVE YEARS LATER.

May 5th, 1914.

My dear Blair:—"Am still using Puscure. Can't get along without it."

Price the package under our money-back guarantee, \$1.50. Your Dealer.

BUFFALO DENTAL MFG. CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

Sole Distributors.

Ask us for your trial package,
which is FREE.

SUGGESTION

☞ The law of suggestion is as definite and fixed as the law of gravitation.

☞ If your equipment suggests cleanliness, your patients feel safe.

☞ Then they go out and tell their friends about the wonderful dentist who keeps his instruments in a plate glass box.



☞ It pays to let your patients in behind the scenes.

☞ You certainly cannot lose by using equipment that people go out and tell their neighbors about.

The Efficiency Cabinet

is that sort of equipment. Send today for actual photograph.

Made by

LEE S. SMITH & SON COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

AT LAST,

just what you have been looking for—a booklet that tells the story as you would tell it.

It works for you and the welfare of humanity.

Educate your people to value their teeth.

It advertises good health and DENTISTRY as a means to that end.

Its contents are strictly ethical.

Endorsed by educators and the dental profession alike, and should be distributed by every dentist.

The information it contains will benefit its readers and bring you business.

YOU NEED IT

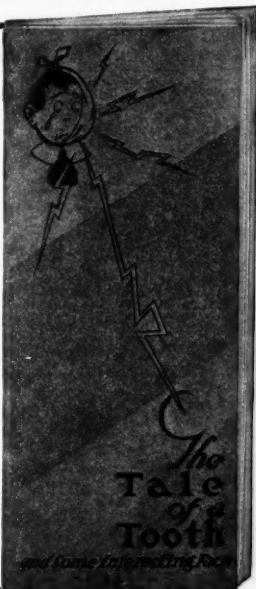
It contains 28 pages well illustrated and is furnished with or without your imprint, as follows:

250 copies . .	\$15.00
500 copies . .	25.00
1000 copies . .	40.00

Send for sample copy NOW.

E. J. TEE, Publisher

508 Consolidated Realty Building
Los Angeles, California



SAMSON

The best testimonial that can possibly be given a dental rubber is its continued use by the dental profession.

Samson Rubber has been on the market over forty years, and the number of its users is increasing daily.

Invariable strength, toughness, ease of packing and

high polish means invariable quality. Invariable quality means you know what you get when you buy.

Is the BEST too good for you?

Eugene Doherty Rubber Works, Inc.

110-112 Kent Ave., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Address all communications to Dept. "B"

RUBBER

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

Dentures are Beautiful
and Practical When
Lined with Gilbert's
Metallic Lining

The process is easy, results lasting and pleasing, better prices for a denture that is hygienic, preventing sore mouth and easily cleaned.

This fluid is painted on the rubber and when vulcanized will not peel.

Price per package, enough for 10 dentures **\$1.00**

Samples sent anywhere in the United States, if you wish.

All goods guaranteed.

S. Eldred Gilbert

1628 Columbia Avenue

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A Perfect Denture

with a smooth polished surface is obtainable by using

Gilbert's Model
Dressing

It consists of a powder and fluid which is applied to the model before vulcanizing. It produces a denture as smooth and polished as if tin-foil had been used and without any of the annoyance as with tin.

PRICE PER PACKAGE **\$.50**



**Glyco-
Thymoline**

TRADE MARK

"The Alkaline Antiseptic"

**Prevents formation
of Lactic Acid**
which causes decay of the teeth

**An Ideal Mouth Wash
For Daily Use**

Kress & Owen Company

361-363 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.



Have You Tried Hood's Gold Solder In Strip Form?

THE dentist who cuts up his solder in small pieces to solder a bridge is using old fashioned methods.

Try HOOD'S Strips and all annoyances in soldering will disappear. In your next order say "In Strips."

Put up in packages of $2\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. each.

All our solders are marked, showing the fineness of pure gold which they contain. Know what you are using.

JOHN HOOD COMPANY

Gold Manufacturers since 1865

178 Tremont St.

Boston, Mass.

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

Quality Plaster

If you realize that your success in laboratory work is more contingent upon the quality of plaster you use than upon any other one thing, write your name on coupon and mail it today.

French's Selected Dental Plaster

is made for regular work, quick setting for impressions and slow setting for laboratory work.

Its use insures more accurate results than you can possibly get with any other plaster made for dental purposes.

French's Plaster is made especially for dental purposes.

It has for fifty years been recognized as the standard.

You cannot afford to use a cheap plaster. A plaster that is cheap in price is always cheap in quality.

Samuel H. French & Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

*Send for the
Samples Now*

Samuel H. French & Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Send without charge, samples of plaster made especially for Dental work.

NAME

STREET AND NUMBER

CITY

Now using

MAKES



SEEM LIKE



The Automatic, \$20
LEE S. SMITH & SON CO.
Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

Office Bench

THIS little bench has but recently been put on the market but there evidently is a demand for a thing of this kind as it is sold readily wherever shown.

The working surface is covered with white glass and is 10'x12½" deep. The bench is 13½" square around the bottom moulding. One of the drawers is fitted with a grooved compartment for instruments or tools, one contains a pan for filings and the one above contains a filing block which can be folded when the drawer is to be closed. One of the deeper drawers contains two metal compartments for plaster and the balance are plain drawers.

A little bench of this kind beside your cabinet will save you many steps to the laboratory and is a fine looking piece of office furniture.



It is finished as well as the regular dental cabinet.

PRICE:

Mahogany, white, or gray enamel, or quarter-sawed oak \$25.00



THE AMERICAN CABINET CO.

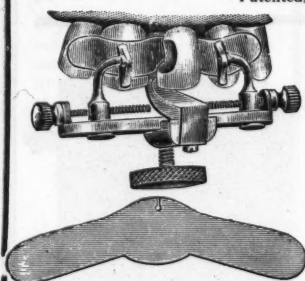
Rahway, N. J.

Two Rivers, Wis.

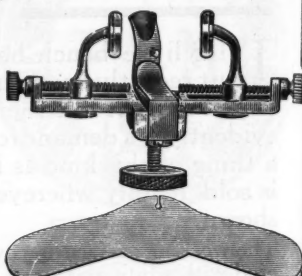
Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

Ivory's Anterior Matrix Clamp

Patented, May 12, 1908



No. 6 BROAD



No. 6 NARROW

The Labial Arms and the Palatial Jaw are clamped on the teeth by means of a screw in the body of the retainer. The Labial Arms have an adjustable movement to provide for the difference in size and arrangement of the teeth and a leveling face that rests against the teeth to insure the greatest retention.

It must be observed that applying a matrix to an anterior tooth is a different operation than applying a matrix on a bicuspid or molar. The band must be adapted to the approximal surface and beneath the margin of the cavity, and held at these points independent of the retainer. For this purpose we recommend Temporary Stopping pressed tightly between the teeth, using care not to depress the band into the cavity.

The bands are cut to a shape that will readily conform to the teeth labially and lingually, and are held firmly in place under the leveling face of the labial arms. A screw in the palatal jaw presses the band against the lingual surface of the tooth; this with the aid of the Temporary Stopping that has already been placed between the teeth, gives that needed support to the band against the impact of the filling, and gives four walls to the cavity.

Some of the most difficult fillings to insert are in the anterior teeth, and if sufficient care has been taken in adjusting the band, this retainer will be found a most valuable assistant. Bands are made in two widths, and any particular form of band made of steel or celluloid may be used to suit special cases.

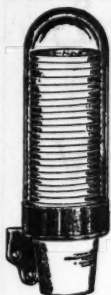
Price, with 1 doz. Bands, \$5.00. Bands, per doz., 25c.
Celluloid Bands, per doz., 25c.

J. W. IVORY, 21 N. 13th STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

PAPER DENTAL CUPS

with BRACKET
and HOLDER



Equip your office with our cleanly, sanitary paper Dental Cups. Their use appeals to the best class of patrons and advertises you as a leader in the most sanitary methods used by the Dental Profession. Our Cups are dispensed from handsome nickel and glass brackets and are served in nickel, opal or frosted glass holders.

Ask your Dental Supply House for
Goods Manufactured by

**American Water Supply
Co. of N. E.**

251 Causeway St., BOSTON, MASS.

Dentist Coats

The Kind that Satisfy



Write for Catalogue and
Samples

Marcus Ruben, Inc.

625 So. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Established 1870

IVORY WHITE WASHABLE RUBBER APRON

Protect yourself and patient from any possible water or medicine stains. Can be washed in medium hot water and ironed with medium hot iron, and remain waterproof. Recommended by the University of Minnesota, as it

is being used there. If it can't be obtained from your dealer, it will be sent upon receipt of price prepaid.

Minneapolis Rubber Apron Co.
2011 Emerson Avenue South
Minneapolis



Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

JUSTI detached, shoulder pin CROWN



"The Crown with Distinctive Features"

HIGH LABIAL FACE

THIN BITE

LONG ROOT SURFACE

LOCATION OF UNDERCUTS

A *Special Alloy Pin* at *Five Cents*, that will stand casting a *24Kt Gold* base to it.

MAY WE MAIL YOU OUR MOLD CHART
TO HANG IN YOUR OFFICE? YOU WILL
FIND IT CONVENIENT WHEN ORDERING
CROWNS FROM YOUR SUPPLY HOUSE.

Buy JUSTI CROWNS in "Quantity Lots"
and save over 40%.

H. D. JUSTI & SON,

PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO

Dioxogen

The Harmless Germicide
for Oral use



RINSING the mouth with Dioxogen produces a higher degree of germ free cleanliness than can be obtained by any other method; not only does Dioxogen destroy the germs in the mouth but it also destroys odors and the products of decay which cause odors.

Rinsing the mouth with Dioxogen should be practiced before operation and after it too, it prepares a clean mouth and leaves a safe one.

The Oakland Chemical Co.

10 Astor Place

::

New York

Dentalone:

What it is.

What it does for the dentist.

DENTALONE is a solution of chloretone in oil of cloves, oil of cinnamon, and oil of wintergreen. It is the best available application for odontalgia. As an anodyne it compares favorably with creosote or phenol combinations, and, unlike these, is not escharotic—it *eases the pain harmlessly*.

Dentalone is useful as a solvent for arsenic paste in pulp-devitalization. It counteracts the pain without interfering with the chemical effect of the arsenic upon the pulp.

Dentalone, mixed with zinc oxide for the filling of root-canals, exerts both an anesthetic and antiseptic effect. The chloretone and oil of cloves possess antiseptic properties, while the combination as a whole serves as a useful local anesthetic.

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